The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,956.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

	June		June
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Madras	19
,, Carwar	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Narrakel	10	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Alleppey	11	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Tuticorin	12	,, Gopaulpore	21
,, Colombo	13	,, False Point	24
,, Galle	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
,, Negapatam	17		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. B. Matthews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	16
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Mahomerah	16
	June.	,, Fao	16
,, Guadur	1	,, Bushire	17
,, Muscat	3	,, Linga	22
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Linga	7	,, Muscat	25
,, Bushire	9	,, Guadur	27
,, Fao	11		July.
,, Mahomerah	11	,, Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

B.N.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, via SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31st INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steam-ship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Owing to the approach of the Monsoons, the s.s. ARABIA, now in Harbour, will sail on or about the 25th May 1871, instead of 1st June 1871.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines at Table.	£7	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 25th of May, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Budding Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Southwark, London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. 225 }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, which made the passage out from Liverpool in 29 days, will leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs.	600	Second Class Rs.	300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,,	650	,, ,,	350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. BEHAR (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), W. Blake, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICE.—The HULL and FURNITURE of the Bark CIDADE DE BELEM, struck on the bank at Aguada, Goa, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Goa, on the 4th June 1871. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to Dr. S. A. de CARVALHO, Portuguese Vice-Consul at Bombay, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

S. A. de CARVALHO, Vice-Consul for Portugal.

Bombay, 23rd May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Mazagon.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Bar House, Mazagon, opposite the Hope Hall Hotel, the neat and valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., of Clement Poole, Esq., proceeding to England. The same comprises Drawing and Dining-room, round Carved Blackwood Tables, handsomely Carved Pier, Sofa, Work and Side Tables, Chiffonier, Carved Conversation and Reclining Couches, Ottoman, Settee, Teapoys, Drawing-room, Folding and Easy Chairs, one and three-light hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Mirror, Dining-room Chairs, Sideboard, T. Red Screens, Wardrobes, Almira Washstands with furniture complete, Dressing Tables with English Toilet Glasses, a single Bengal Cot, Towel and Clothes Stands, Porcelain, Cut Glass and Platedware, Dispense Articles, Carpets, Matting, &c.

At 1 P.M. (unless previously disposed of):—

A very handsome single-seated Chariot Brougham, with moveable glass front built to order especially for Bombay by Wyburn, Long Acre, in excellent order, with pole, shaft, and with a handsome Arab Horse and Harness, complete.

A Buggy by the same maker to match the Brougham, also in excellent order.

A Gentleman's Riding Saddle in good order,

A single set of Buggy Harness.

A double Child's Perambulator in good order.

N.B.—The Brougham and Horse will be offered separately if desired. No Catalogues are to be published, but a detailed list may be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 25th May 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

On account of the first purchaser, Shamjee Vundravun, per Delanrum—

H B—7140—1 Case White Nainsooks, 100 pieces 39 inches by 20 yards, No. 8,600.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome high-caste Arab Horse, 5 years, would make a good Lady's Horse, with Saddle and Bridle, Certificate of soundness. To be seen at our doors every evening at 4 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a first-rate full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Webb, a handsome English built Barouche by Kesterton, forms a perfect close Carriage, a ditto Miniature Brougham by ditto, a fast-trotting Black Australian Carriage Horse, a handsome Bay ditto, a collection of valuable Plants, &c., at No. 146, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass & Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. C. Busby, Esq., proceeding to Europe; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Dessert Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Cruet Frame, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as round Dining Tables for 8 and 14 persons, Side-board, Whatnots, richly carved Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, a first-rate full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Collard and Collard, a first-class English Mahogany full-sized Slate Billiard Table, by Webb, a Bronze 6 Light Billiard Lamp, Tucker's plated double light Hanging Argand Lamps, first-rate Engravings and Chromolithographs in gilt and maple frames, Hat Stand, English Brass and Iron painted Bedsteads and Cots, reclining Sofas, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown presses, Dispense articles, Cooking Utensils, choice Plants, Books, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 First-class English-built Barouche (forms a perfect close carriage), by E. Kesterton, of Long Acre, nearly new.

1 Ditto Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by ditto, in excellent order.

1 Large Black Australian Brougham Horse.

1 Bay Arab Carriage ditto.

1 Set of Best English Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, a first-rate correct going one year Clock, at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of S. Hodgart, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plated ware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Set, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a set of King's Pattern Spoons and Forks, handsome Dessert and Fish Eating Knives and Forks, in Mahogany Cases, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as a Round Dining Table for 8 persons Sideboard, Bronze Table and Hanging single and double light Argand Lamps, Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing and Dining-room Chairs, Conversation and Half-round Sofa Couches, Brussels Carpet, Chiffonier, Book Stands, American 8 day and regulator correct-going one year Clock, by Hearson, Coulson & Co., a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by J. Doring and Co., first-rate Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Hat-stand, American Rocking Horse, Fourpost Bedstead, Camp and Child's Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dispense Articles, &c, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is on view from this evening.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of H. Jacob, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, in capital order, a first-rate Miniature Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, a fine Tonga with Poney, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at No. 280, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 25th May 1871. BENNETT & Co

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

38, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez		£30
Ditto	Brindisi	£40
Ditto	Trieste and Venice	£45
2nd Ditto	ditto	£28

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION and ERECTION of a Wrought-iron SUPERSTRUCTURE to the NEERA BRIDGE, now in course of construction near Sherwull, in the Sattara Collectorate.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEX. SETON, Captain, R.E., Executive Engineer, Sattara.

Sattara Districts, 22nd May 1871.

NOTICE.—At the request of the Chief Engineer Government Reclamation Works, the First Assistant Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay hereby gives Notice that the WORKS of the LIGHT HOUSE on the S. W. Prongs are SUSPENDED for the Season.

The Building is now Forty Feet above high water, and the Tower is painted in bands of black, white, and red, the black being uppermost.

The previous description is withdrawn.

W. G. CORKE, First Assist. Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 23rd May 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, an unregistered Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, on behalf of the Official Liquidators of the above Society, for an Order that the said Liquidators may be allowed to PAY the MONEYS remaining in their hands on account of the said Society, viz., RUPEES SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED and SEVEN, ANNAS THIRTEEN and PIE ONE, after providing for the remaining Costs of the Liquidation into the hands of the Accountant-General of the said Court to the Credit of the said Society, and that the said Court may declare that thereupon the said Society has been fully WOUND UP, and that the same may be declared DISSOLVED from the date of such Order according to the provisions of Sections 131 and 218 of "The Indian Companies' Act 1866," or for such other Order in the premises as to the said Court seem just. By order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Green THIS DAY in Chambers.—Dated at Bombay this Sixth day of May 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Solicitors to the Liquidators.

A CARD.—Messrs. W. STRIP & Co., MERCHANTS, COMMISSION, and FORWARDING AGENTS, Ahmedabad, Sanund, Veerumgaum, Mandul, Wudwan, and Detroj.

BOARD and LODGING, within ten minutes' walk from the Fort. Rs. 60 per mensem.—Apply 8, Grant's Buildings, Second Floor.

CAPITAL OPAQUE

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,

light, strong, with free surface, and high flaps.

Per Thousand—Cash Rs. 4; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

JUST PUBLISHED A DETAILED PRICED

CATALOGUE

Of the Superior Manufactures of

MESSRS. WINSOR AND NEWTON,

IMPORTED BY

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL

BY THE

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY

AND THE PRESIDENCY,

(by appointment in 1867,)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. a.
The Tower of London. By W. H. Ainsworth	3 12
The Beginning; its When and its How	11 4
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1871	5 8
On a Revision of the New Testament	3 12
Introductory Text-book of Zoology. By H. A. Nicholson	2 4
Amy Herbert. By Elizabeth M. Sewell	1 12
Paris During the Siege. By F. Sarcey	4 4
Harry Lorrequer. Cheap Illustrated Edition	3 12
Experience of a Planter in the Jungles of Mysore. 2 Vols.	15 0
The Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi. By E. Thomas	17 8
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	17 8
Best's Law of Evidence	7 8
Janet's Home	3 12

Bombay, 24th May 1871.

NOTICES.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that R. BENTON HOBBS, Esq., of Bombay, Merchant, has AUTHORITY TO SIGN the name of our Firm of RITCHIE, POLLEXFEN, & Co., per procuration, from and after THIS DATE.

RITCHIE, POLLEXFEN, & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 25th May 1871, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1871, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order, GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Bombay, 17th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May 1871, at 3 P.M.

To consider, and, if so determined, confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th instant:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

To appoint Liquidators, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY the 25th inst. from parties willing to undertake the construction of a WALL in front of the Export wharf of the Town Custom House, Bombay.

The plan and specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this office.

The Tender should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent., which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign their indentures.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 20th May 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

D. FERNANDES AND Co.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

9, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. D. FERNANDES (Assistant for the last 17 years in the Chemist and Druggist Department of the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co.) begs to inform his friends and the public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has OPENED the ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, and trusts by personal care and prompt attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All Chemicals and Drugs have been received direct from England, and no pains or expense have been spared to render them of the purest and very best quality obtainable in the English market. Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions entrusted to our care will be carefully dispensed under our immediate superintendence, and at nearly HALF THE PRICE charged by other Chemists in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole-SALE and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following.

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	60 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	25 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.

PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.

PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.

PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.

PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.

Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each

MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.

Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.

Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.

Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.

Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.

RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.

Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.

New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.

Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.

Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each

Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.

Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.

Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.

Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.

Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.

Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.

Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.

White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.

Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40 each.
Pints ,, 2 ,,	,, 43 ,,

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Brandy ,,	,, 28	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 25	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'		
Pale Dry Sherry	,, 18	,,
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	,, 15	,,
W. McEWANS'		
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8	,,
L. ROSE & Co.'s		
Lime Juice Beverages.		

REMINGTON & Co.

WANTED.

CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED by the undersigned as CLERK. Was last employed as Book-keeper by a firm of Bankers, Merchants, and Steamship Agents at Bagdad, and previously as town traveller and salesman by a Liverpool manufacturing firm. Has had some 6 months' experience in Egypt.—Address James A. McPherson, Office of this paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE to INTENDING PURCHASERS and UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.—For SALE, ex-American ship Cromwell from Boston now due and daily expected:—3,000 cases refined Kerosine Oil.

Best American Cavendish Tobacco.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET,

HAVE just received by the Mail another large assortment of LADIES', CHILDRENS' and BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES. LADIES' KID SHOES with HIGH HEELS and ROSETTE, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., all of superior quality, at moderate price.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.

(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

SPENCER'S

PATENT MAGNETIC

PURIFYING

WATER FILTERS.

No. 1.........Rs. 20 | No. 2.........Rs. 28 | No. 3...... Rs. 38

No. 1, covered with basket-work.........Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore

48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 31 persons	complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Prin[illegible] victed at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counte[illegible]

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKW[illegible]

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice [illegible]

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONM[illegible]

And on the 30th of the same month, [illegible]

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES [illegible]

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE [illegible] WELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the [illegible] Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONM[illegible]

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's [illegible] Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the [illegible] ment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers [illegible] mended to examine all goods carefully upon takin[illegible] them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when em[illegible] GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are [illegible] with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had [illegible] respectable dealer in India.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid [illegible] of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

WHEELS for SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION a consignment of ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS now lying in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse. Duty to be paid by the purchasers, and delivery taken from the warehouse from date of sale. The wheels can be inspected at the warehouse on application to Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dummies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS. For List, Prices, and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,

Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8¼ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Limited,

MACHINISTS,

OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Woo Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Spinning shares at better rates. Land and Bank closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,0[illegible]	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,650
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,790
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,005
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	295
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,875
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,235
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,165
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,775
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,375

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,125
250	5,000	85	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	49[illegible]
150	12,000	11,000	2 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,3[illegible]
200	2,000	[illegible]	205 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,510
200	500	all	65 do.	Do. New	625
539	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,400
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,700
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,040
20[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,450
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	60 p.s	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,350
2,000	400	350	35 p.s	Lotus Press & G. Co.	515
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	929
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.8.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£10	19[illegible].5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

CALCUTTA.—20TH MAY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, a heavy amount at Rs 93-6, or 1-10 discount, and several lots of Rs 25,000 and under, at Rs 98-8 to 98-10, or 1-8 to 1-6 discount.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, small sums at Rs. 106.

6 per cent, Municipal Debentures of 1865 and 1866 at Rs 111-6 to 111-8, and of 1870 at Rs 113-2.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares to different parties at Rs. 1,450.

National Bank shares at Rs. 102.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Dwyer, Colonel, 14th Regiment, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Randall, Assistant Surgeon, 14th Regiment, on duty, from Cawnpore.

Tribe, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Department, on sick leave, from Nagpore.

Burr, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

French, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

Mackie, Quartermaster, 2nd Queen's, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Frizell, Captain, 1-14th Regiment, on leave, to Deolalee.

Ellaby, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Neilgherries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Ashton George Mayne, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, and of a Judge of Small Cause Court under section 6, Act XXII. of 1864.

Captain Ashton George Mayne is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

Captain George Ritso Goodfellow, officiating Political Agent in Beghelcund, to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

Captain Henry Fane Haylett Sewell, Madras Staff Corps, officiating Judicial Superintendent of Railways in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, in invested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for British India.

The appointment of Mr. H. A. Laird as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, is recognised.

The services of Mr. H. E. M. Impey, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th class, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department with a view to his employment as officiating District Superintendent of Police, 5th class, in the same province.

Mr. E. Waterfield, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 5th instant, is re-attached to the N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, B C S, Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, in the Central Provinces, are placed, as a temporary measure, at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as an Official Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

The undermentioned officers of the Mysore Commission have passed the examination prescribed for Assistants in that Province :—

Revenue : By the Higher Standard.

Mr. J. Lacey.

Mr. Abdul Khader.

Mr. M. Ven etnarnuppa.

Judicial : By the Higher Standard.

Mr. Abdul Khader.

Mr. M. Venketnarnuppa.

The undermentioned officers of the Mysore Commission have passed the examination in Canarese and Telugu prescribed for Assistants attached to the Mysore Commission :—

Telugu : By the Lower Standard.

Lieutenant C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Mysore Department, Public Works.

Canarese :

Mr. E. Marsden, Education Department.

By the Lower Standard for Military Officers :

Mr. P. Staunton, Education Department.

Major-General L. Barrow, C.B., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is granted preparatory leave for thirty days, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., C.B., Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the room of Major-General L. Barrow, C. B, who has proceeded on leave on medical certificate to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon T. F. Mullen, M.D., appointed to the medical charge of the Ulwur Political Agency, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 19th April 1871.

Major A. E. Wilkinson, B.A., officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Kheree, in Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Major C. R. Shaw, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant D. G. Pitcher, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department with a view to his being appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. L. Forbes, probationer, 6th class, Financial Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave for four months on medical certificate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant W. North, of the Royal Engineers, are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain George Logan, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain John Liston, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Jhansie Division, North Western Provinces,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Aislabie Landon, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Engineer Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon-Major D. McDonald, M. D, of the Medical Department, Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 15th May 1871, to visit the Kangra and Dhurumsalla Hills, on medical certificate, under the regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hyderabad Contingent No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery. Lieutenant J. G. Pollock, Subaltern No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be officiating Commandant during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain H. F. Pritchard, or until further orders.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant N. Powlett, Squadron Subaltern 4th Cavalry, to be officiating Subaltern during the period Lieutenant J. G. Pollock may officiate as Commandant, No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery, or until further orders.

With reference to the above, Lieutenant Powlett ceases to be a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps.

4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. A. Gilchrist, of the Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Subaltern 3rd Cavalry, to be Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant N. Powlett.

Captain Sir William Hamilton, Bart , of the Royal Artillery, Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Artillery for India, is re-appointed for a further period of four months, with effect from the 11th May 1871—the date on which his term of Staff service expired.

Captain Edmund Yeomans Walcott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Durrung, Bengal, furlough to Europe on private affairs, embarking at Bombay.

The following Brevet promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major John Hadow Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Walter Elliot LeGeyt, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major from 11th May 1871, in succession to Lieutenant-General P. Innes, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from 1st September 1870.

Mr. S. G. Wood, Accountant, 3rd grade, Accountant General's Office, Public Works Department, is promoted to Accountant, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy in that office, with effect from 1st April 1871.

Mr. J. G. A. Engel, of the same office, is appointed Accountant, 3rd grade, on probation, vice Mr. Wood, with effect from 1st April 1871.

Mr. L. V. Fraser, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs from the 22nd November 1870 to the 25th April last, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	„
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	„
	Wooden Ships „	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	„
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.	
Overland Steamers		£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Mongolia (s)	Barlow	China, &c.
	Lorne (s)	Butcher	Liverpool.
	Americana	France	Liverpool.
	Andaman	Collins	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Conflict, to Havre.

Ship Braunstone, to Havre.

Barque Sullamon Shaw, to Zanzibar.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
20	City of Seringapatam	Relennay	Bombay, May 13.
21	Busheer (s)	McKirdy	Moulmein, May 14.
	Knight Companion	Lecra	London, Jan. 26.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May			
20	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Southampton.
	Fearless		Boston.

DEPARTURES.

May			
20	Oriental (s)		Rangoon.
21	Hindostan	Roskell	Calcutta.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1329	Princess Alexandra	Jan. 20
1431	Charles Bal	Jan. 20
1125	Wolfville	Feb. 2
1276	Benefactress	Feb. 6
1458	Royal George	Feb. 7
1199	The Royal Family	Feb. 10
1636	Melbourne	Feb. 10
1787	Enoch Train	Feb. 13
1110	Sleswig Bride	Feb. 16
700	Sepia	Feb. 24
702	Joshua	Mar. 2
870	Sydney Eggers	Mar. 4
	Ireland	Mar. 4
970	Whittington	Mar. 11
1304	Mahableshwur	Mar. 11
530	William Prowse	Mar. 22
1288	Peruvian Congress	Mar. 23
1122	Pericles	Mar. 31
473	Sooloo	Apl. 20
1263	Montana	Apl. 21
1258	Callirhoe	Apl. 22

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

732	Collingwood (s)	Mar. 24
916	City of Brussels (s)	Apl. 29

FROM LONDON.

1778	Flying Venus	Feb. 8
1416	Haddon Hall	Feb. 17
623	Clara	Mar. 15
1174	Millwall	Mar. 1
1459	Haddington	Apl. 1
722	Sultana	Apl. 26

FROM CALCUTTA.

589	Winslow	Mar. 24
1116	Lord Clyde	Apl. 8
828	Lion	Apl. 8
1249	Arundel	Apl. 18
1391	Canute	Apl. 18
1081	Nile (s)	Apl. 29

FROM CLYDE.

1200	Zanzibar	Feb. 2
813	City of Dublin	Feb. 10
	Alice Wilson	Feb. 15
1179	Sikh	Feb. 22
799	City of Tanjore	Mar. 7
1170	Scotland	Mar. 13
1324	Sumatra	Mar. 22
1172	Lady Octavia	Apl. 11
1194	Centurion	Apl. 10
1327	Morning Star	Apl. 18

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1066	Landsboro	Feb. 8
1127	Mic Mac	Feb. 8

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1091	Nonpareil	
1260	Cospatrick	
1293	Dilharee	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

470	Bride,	Nov. 18

FROM SHIELDS.

579	Alfred the Great	Feb. 9
1193	Perseverance	Feb. 13
1104	Attila	Apl. 18
744	Inverness	Apl. 21

FROM RANGOON.

847	Fanny	Apl. 8
5[illegible]5	Muscat Merchant	Apl. 11
1177	Napier	Apl. 18
608	Mars	Apl. 18

FROM MAURITIUS.

727	Luise	Apl. 18

FROM SINGAPORE.

957	Leith (s)	May 10

FROM BOSTON.

749	Oliver Cromwell	Feb. 13

FROM TYNE.

1181	Lady Rowena	Apl. 18

FROM ST. NAZAIRE.

314	Marie Gabrielle	Apl. 24

FROM TRIESTE.

1400	Sphinx (s)	

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 3 casks hardware, and 2 cases sewing thread, E Tyebally ; 4 cases cutlery, G Tippet & Co ; 50 cases yellow metal sheet, Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Consul, 7,590½ spelter, T F Punnett ; 5 casks glassware, L Ebram & Co.

Conflict, 250 cases beer, D Sorabjee & Co.

Arabia (s), 12 cases buroco, P Framjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia (s), 1,045 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Berlin, 1 cask sherry wine, 5 cases oilmanstore, and 1 case bacon, Spencer, Shaw & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 250 bales cotton, M Jugoonath.

St. Fillans, 270 bales cotton, Owen & Okell ; 150 bales cotton, A Nundram ; 108 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Macedon, 200 bales cotton, M Jugoonath.

Ashgrove, 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

William Fairburn, 100 bales cotton, A Nundram ; 89 bales cotton, S Mooteelall ; 150 bales cotton, M Soorjee ; 71 bales cotton, D Bhanjee ; 80 bales cotton, J Luckmechund.

Persia, 53 bales cotton, B Topun ; 200 bales cotton, A Lalljee.

Louisa Fletcher, 100 bales cotton, L Nensee ; 61 bales cotton, M Luckmedass.

Sydney Dacres, 35 bales cotton, B Ambaidass.

Oriflamme, 500 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preswerck & Co.

Morning Light, 318 bales hemp, S Mooljee ; 32 bales cotton, J Hemraz ; 50 bales cotton, B Canjee.

Kingdom o'Fife, 300 bales hemp, D Merwanjee & Co.

Elizabeth Fry, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 750 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Cavour, 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 1,800 bags linseed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

Virago (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Shiraz (s), 12 chests coffee, and 6 bales wool, S Mooljee ; 200 bales cotton, B Bhugajee.

Sir Charles Napier, 1,200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.

Neera (s), 18 bales hide, H Ebram Jetakur ; 200 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co ; 50 bales cotton, J Dayall ; 25 bales cotton, B Bhugajee ; 1 bale wool, J Nicol & Co ; 34 bales cotton, J Cursetjee ; 20 bales cotton, B Ambaidass ; 52 bales wool, L Enderjee ; 52 bales cotton, F Sands & Co ; 4 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 30 bales wool, C Pitamber ; 26 cases oilmanstore, and 20 cases gum, D Dossa.

Timsah (s), 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 50 bales cotton, C S Nadurshaw.

British Consul, 177 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass.

Seaforth, 50 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

T E Lemon, 200 bales cotton, D Shamdass.

FOR LONDON.

Neera (s), 24 bales skins, C Esmail & Co ; 5 cases fishmaws, M Jaffer Baba.

Surat (s), 19 bales hides, J Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strathclyde (s), 200 bales cotton, G Rigg & Co ; 100 bales cotton Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 59 bags coffee, H D Freck & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nimrod, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia (s), 20 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

China (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preswerck & Co.

Neera (s), 50 bales cotton, H Nagsee.

FOR ODESSA.

Surat (s), 350 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0

Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail. for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—May 17th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Harry F. Clarke, Esq., of a son.

COWLEY—April 28th, at Chittagong, the wife of Francis W. R. Cowley, Civil Service, of a son.

McCARTHY—May 19th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Washington McCarthy, Esq., of a son.

MORTON—May 17th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Surgeon J. S. Morton, M. D., 22nd Regt. M. N. I., of a son, still born.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—May 17th, at Haupper, N. W. P., Miss Emily Mitchell, of Ghazeepore, of small-pox, aged 18 years and 5 months.

STURGEON—May 9th, at Monghyr, Thomas Church Sturgeon, Esq., aged 29 years 10 months.

WATSON—May 19th, at Calcutta, of tetanus, John Henry Alexander, the infant son of Mr. W. H. Watson, aged 11 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

DR. FORBES, the Cotton Commissioner, goes home this week on six months' leave, and there is in Bombay a very widespread feeling of regret that it is impossible for him to take his Department away with him, and drop it overboard on the way to England. It is now by general consent admitted that the Cotton Frauds Department is of no use whatever, except to provide remarkably good salaries for Dr. Forbes and a dozen inspectors. The Bombay Government has formally acknowledged the incompetency of the Department to perform the services for the fulfilment of which it was specially called into being; the growers of cotton throughout the presidency have always detested the inquisitorial Act which embarrasses their industry; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, representing the traders in and exporters of cotton, has urgently demanded the repeal of the Act and the abolition of the Department; and the importers of cotton in Lancashire anxiously disclaim any responsibility or liking for legislation which was originally declared to be warranted by a regard for their interests. Dr. G. F. Forbes himself, therefore, is the sole *raison d'être* of the cotton tax which was imposed eight years ago for the maintenance of a new department. He and his subordinates are worth just four annas a bale on all the cotton exported from Bombay; and they do little more in return for the receipt of so much public money than the Elphinstone shareholders do whose distress was relieved last year by the payment of two millions of money which the new bunder tax has been imposed upon us to help in making good to the State.

Cannot the Governor of Bombay, now that Dr. Forbes is going away from us, take courage to do away with what may be called the Forbes tax? The amount of the toll levied on each bale is much heavier in proportion now than it was during the years of high prices; and it seems to us that the Lancashire manufacturers have fair cause of complaint against a financial policy which protects the flourishing spinning and weaving mills of Bombay by imposing an export duty on Indian cotton and import duties on English yarns and piece goods. But, if the tax must be retained, there are many better purposes to which it can be applied than that of maintaining Dr. Forbes in the enjoyment of a good income. For instance, the proceeds of the cotton tax might be given to the new Port Trust, when that body is created, to be substituted for the hateful new bunder tax, and applied in improving the harbour and foreshore of the island. The Governor would lose some valuable patronage by the abolition of the Cotton Department; but he would, to console him, have the gratification of doing a substantial service to Bombay and earning a legitimate popularity among the inhabitants of the Presidency town.

PHYSIOLOGISTS tell us that, amongst all our articles of diet, there is but one which contains every essential for the healthy life of a human being, and that is milk. Essentially the food of young and growing humanity, as indeed it is of all animals likewise, it contains the very principles necessary for their development, and contains them in such proportions and relations as are best suited to their digestive and assimilative functions. If, therefore, there is one article of diet that should be rigidly spared the tricks of adulteration, or the less harmful vagaries of the dishonest diluter, it is milk. On the other hand, we are grieved to admit that unadulterated milk is almost a myth in India, and, even when measures are taken to ensure as far as possible a pure supply, the pastures and breed of cattle in this country are against our securing an article anything superior to second-rate quality. It is a common remark that residence in India is more dangerous to health and life amongst the young than amongst older folks, and a glance at a year's obituary would show, we fear, a perfect "holocaust" of infants and children. It may be worth while then to draw attention, once in a way, to some simple methods, capable of employment in every household, by which the purity and value of their food can be approximately arrived at. Milk is affected not only as we see it in India by the breed of the cow, but materially also by the age of the animal, the age of the calf, and the method of feeding. It is perhaps in this last point that we fail in India, and it seems to be of primary importance to ensure the good, clean, and wholesome feeding of all cows destined to supply milk for children's use. This cannot be done except by personal possession of the animal. Nothing can exceed the unhealthy and filthy way almost all native cow-keepers house and feed their beasts.

Let us just describe a specimen of average good milk, and our readers can compare their supplies with our description. Milk should be *quite opaque*, have no deposit of any description, even after twenty-four hours standing, unless the milk "turns" during that period, and should be devoid of any peculiar smell or taste. It should *not* effervesce if any acid be added, and when boiled should not perceptibly change in appearance. It should be of a full white colour, and if it be possible to get a long glass, and, by a strip of paper marked with one hundred equally distant lines gummed on the glass, to obtain the percentage of cream, the lowest admissible would be six per cent. We think, however, in this country many specimens would fall below even this standard. If the other physical characters were however satisfactory, this point would lead to the inference that the milk had only been watered, or as the recent case in London has re-christened this adulteration, "simpsoned." In our remarks we refer to cows' milk entirely. Other milk differs slightly in composition, and chiefly in amount of solids. It may be well to recollect that buffalo milk is the richest, then goats, cows, and asses follow in gradation. Human milk contains an excess of *lactin* or "sugar of milk," and a practical point is thus proved—the necessity of sweetening animal's milk for youthful consumption. Dr. Hassall has proved that the last portion of milk given in milking is the richest in cream, which for the purposes of healthy life in infants and young children is one of the greatest necessities.

We have given these facts as succinctly as possible, because we feel that the columns of a newspaper should not be occupied with science and hard words. The trial of Mr. Hancock, a London dairyman, who left his man Winter "to mix the right quantity of simpson" with the milk obtained at his establishment, has aroused attention to this subject in England once more; and, if some extra caution on the part of mothers in India can be ensured by placing simple facts popularly before them, infant sickness and mortality may possibly be somewhat curtailed. That would be indeed a good work, and worthy of every one's co-operation. In preventing the adulteration of articles of food, either by dilution or addition of other materials, very much rests with the consumer; and, if the public exerted themselves to ensure honesty, rogues would diminish. In such an important article of food as milk, a little extra energy would not be thrown away. At any rate, we have Dr. Parkes' word that good milk may be obtained "in tins, preserved in the usual way by exclusion of air." He says—"Liquid or semi-liquid milks are now sold which are extremely good, they are dried at a very low heat and then mixed with white sugar. I have examined four kinds, three of these being very similar, the fourth more watery but of less cost. There was no impurity, and the caseine, fat, and salts were in good proportion." It may be necessary to keep milk fresh. If so, boiling the milk and corking the bottle while hot will sometimes act effectually, and Dr. Tanner advises the addition of fifteen grains of bicarbonate of soda to the quart of milk, which he says "preserves it and makes it more digestible." And, in Indian cantonments, it is to our minds possible to do very much for the public good by stringently inspecting all cattle, their habitations and their mode of feeding. No man should be allowed to vend impure or diseased articles of food, and while we would look carefully after the sanitary condition of our bazaars and native cities, and banish, with some reason, any trades or callings likely to produce dirt or sickness by their presence amongst us, we ought to be equally alive to the evils likely to arise by admitting impure or adulterated supplies from without. It would be better to insist upon the "*doodhwallah*" keeping his sheds clean and feeding his animals properly in the station, than to leave him to his own devices outside municipal limits, and yet receive his milk unsuspectingly and freely.

THE "Deccan Herald" says—

> "We hear that the 'Bombay Gazette' has changed hands. It has been purchased by Mr. Robert Knight, who will begin his editorial conduct of it on the first of July next. Mr. Knight will continue to edit the 'Indian Economist,' which has now become one of the most necessary periodicals of India."

There is no ground whatever for any of the statements in this paragraph. Mr. Maclean is now, and, so far as he is aware, is likely to remain, Editor as well as Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

MR. W. SANDWITH, C. S., who arrived from England by last mail, has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge at Belgaum.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Lift at Hog Island is not, as was assumed in our leading article of yesterday, a floating dock, and is different in principle from the Bermuda floating dock. The latter really does float; the Hog Island dock is intended, if the expression may be used, to stand firmly on land at the bottom of the sea. The local authorities who ought to have been consulted in such a matter had nothing to do with selecting either the style of dock or its site.

THERE was a heavy fall of rain last week at Ahmedabad.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 520 per mensem for the maintenance of the Arab State prisoners and their servants now at Chunar.

THE Madras papers record the death at Madras on Saturday last of Lieutenant James Brown, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat Department.

CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart., of the Royal Artillery, Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery for India, has been re-appointed for a further period of four months, with effect from the 11th May 1871—the date on which his term of staff service expired.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras proceeds on a short visit this week to Wellington. He leaves Madras this evening, and will return to the presidency on Monday evening. Lady Napier will most probably leave Wellington for Ootacamund on the 1st of June.

ON Sir Colley Scotland's retirement from the Madras Bench, Mr. Justice Kernan will, it is said, succeed to the Chief Justiceship. In fact, it is understood that one of the conditions on which Mr. Kernan accepted the post of Puisne Judge, was that he should succeed to the superior appointment whenever it became vacant.

H. E. GENERAL HAINES (who, we observe, has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath) arrived at Madras on Sunday last to assume command of the army of that presidency. He was received at the station by Major General Shubrick, who has acted temporarily as Commander-in-Chief, and numerous other officers.

APROPOS of the paragraph which we reproduced yesterday relative to the extraordinary supersession of the 1-25th R. A. by the 5-25th, the "Pioneer" mentions the fact that the 1-25th (which is to be treated as the junior battery) was formed in the year 1786, and the 5-25th, which is to go home over the head of its elder brother, was not in existence before 1863.

RELIEF has reached Madras in the nick of time. From the local journals we learn that "the ship Fearless, which left Boston on the 8th February last, arrived last Friday night with 880 tons ice, 10,000 gallons kerosine oil, and 100 bales of American drill. The vessel was 99 days on her voyage, and would have come in a few days earlier had it not been for bad weather which she experienced in the Bay. The ice is to be landed for the first time, as an experiment, by the Pier, in order to see if the wastage will be more or less. The ice is to be sold at 1¼ anna per lb. retail, and 1 anna wholesale."

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies sent to the different provincial Secretariats :—

No. 520.—Mr. W. Firth, of Rose Villa, Viewforth, Edinburgh, in the county of Midlothian, in Scotland, Secretary to the North British Rubber Co., Limited, for improvements in the wheels of traction carriages for use on common roads and tramways.

No. 542.—Mr. Samuel Cleland Davidson, tea planter, residing at Burkhola, Cachar, for a machine for rolling tea leaf.

No. 545.—Mr. Walter West, No. 9, Saint Paul's Road, Camden Town, and Daniel Kemp West, No. 7, Lidlington Place, Oakley Square, both in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in machinery for pressing cotton and other materials.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has cancelled a rule which debarred from junior scholarships all candidates who had not passed the University Entrance Examination in one of the classical languages, however high the place they might have taken in the examination generally. Scholarships will henceforth be given according to the total result of the University examination. Not only does the Lieutenant-Governor abolish this invidious prerogative of the classical languages, but he designs to transfer it in some measure to the vernaculars. The Director of Public Instruction of the Lower Provinces is requested to submit for approval a rule restricting scholarships to candidates who can show, by their school certificates or otherwise, that they can read and write with facility and correctness the ordinary business language of their race and country.

THE "Pioneer" understands that the question of an augmentation to the corps of Royal Engineers is again thrown into abeyance. "The War Department a few months ago agreed to the proposal of the Indian authorities to add two additional battalions for Indian service. This amount was shortly afterwards reduced to one battalion, and now the Secretary of State for War finds himself unable to come to any conclusion in the matter pending the general question of the re-organization of the British army. The truth is, utter chaos obtains at present at the War Office, which appears simply unable to do anything but suspend action upon every matter coming before it, and the Royal Engineers must now share the state of incertitude as to their future which obtains in all other branches of the army. Meanwhile, however, a large number of supernumerary second captains and subalterns have been appointed in anticipation of the proposed augmentation—a state of things which does not intend to obviate the stagnation in promotion from which that gallant corps is already suffering."

THE DERBY.

THE result of the Derby was telegraphed from England to Bombay yesterday evening, by the cable route, in the space of eleven minutes. We are indebted to the Agent of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company for a copy of the message. Reuter's telegram, to the same effect as it, came in not long after.

A "dark" horse, Favonius, was the winner of the blue ribband. We fail to find a single reference to the horse in the latest English papers. Certainly it was not mentioned in the betting. Even in a list of the entries which we have by us, and which contains about two hundred and fifty names (twenty-five of them marked as probable starters), the name Favonius does not occur.

The favourite, Bothwell, is nowhere. After his performance in the Two Thousand the Derby was considered in a nutshell, and even two to one against Bothwell was accepted. Before the Two Thousand, Mr. Merry's King of the Forest was the favourite; after it he ranked lower in the betting than Mr. Cartwright's Albert Victor. These two ran a dead heat for the second place in the Derby.

Seventeen horses started. The race is reported, in the telegram of the B. I. S. T. Company, to have been run in 3 min. 43 sec. Last year it was run in 2 min. 45 sec.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND HIS CALCUTTA CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose that the ignorance displayed by writers on the other side of India as to what passes here is only the natural result of distance; but, such being the case, the recklessness with which they put forward statements which can only be founded upon the smallest of gup is quite painful to anybody who desires to see the Press of India take that high position which in a country like this it ought to be capable of doing.

At the same time one cannot express surprise at it, as they have for some time been educating us to the idea that any feeling of responsibility as to the truth or correctness of his statements is not one in which a journalist at Calcutta should indulge where Bombay is concerned.

An instance of this recklessness occurs in the last Calcutta letter to the *Pall Mall*, dated March 29, which should not, I think, be allowed to pass without remark.

The writer, after saying that there are three special crotchets for which India is now paying dear, as each Presidency has or has had its craze, goes on to say that Bombay rejoices also in a further hobby, but of a personal rather than a presidential nature, in Sir S. Fitzgerald's desire to have a finer house than his neighbours, the indulgence of which fancy has already cost the country £170,000.

Now, there is no ground whatever for this insinuation against the Governor, as he is in no way responsible for the expenditure referred to. The house was half built when he arrived in this country, and, with one small exception, has been finished, even to the decoration, according to the designs furnished by Mr. Trubshaw to the Bombay Government, I believe, in 1865. But the £170,000 also included the price of the land, the purchase of which was completed long before his arrival, the Pashnu Lake, which also partly supplies the Kirkee cantonment, finished the year after, and the Band and Body Guard Lines, which were occupied during the time of Sir Bartle Frere. Thus in reality Sir S. Fitzgerald inaugurated no part of the expenditure, and moreover about half of the whole sum had been spent under his predecessor, necessitating a completion of the work.

A public man must of course expect criticism, but I think that even a Governor of Bombay may claim from a Calcutta correspondent that it should be fair, and not an insinuation of small personal motives.

VINDEX.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done well to raise the question of the advantages which the purchase of the property of the Elphinstone Land Company has conferred upon the trade of Bombay. There has never yet been any public discussion about this piece of policy of the Government of Bombay, and, significantly enough, the purchase of this property is the one great work on which the reputation of the present administration will have to rest. Whatever else of the character of a public work we see around us, whether for good or ill, the paternity belongs to the Government of Sir Bartle Frere. It was reserved for the Government of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to enjoy the privilege of expending two millions sterling of public money for the improvement of the trade of Bombay, and that money has been employed in purchasing the Elphinstone fore-shore with the reclaimed land, boat-basins, and goods-sheds.

In regaining the Elphinstone fore-shore it was said that Government were removing the monopolist proprietor, whose chief care was, or would be, to further his own interests regardless of those of the public—to make money by his property, whether trade suffered or prospered by his operations—and to replace him by the State, whose aim and object would be to serve the interests of commerce and develope trade. It was, moreover, urged upon the Government of India that the money employed in purchasing the property of the Elphinstone Company would be a safe investment that would yield a return of 5 per cent. immediately and a higher rate of interest as trade improved. To realize the rate of interest upon the capital expended in buying up the property of the Company, and to redeem the promise made to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay have been driven to the necessity of preparing a special Act for the purpose of raising a bunder revenue from hitherto unknown and unrecognized sources. You have condemned the working of that Act, which in its ramifications levies vexatious fees on the luggage of passengers and is not above taking cognizance and two pice from the owner of a dozen of empty sodawater bottles. It was at first seriously proposed to demand bunder fees from labour carts and labour coolies, and from every bunder passenger, not excluding a separate fee for a walking cane; but these extortionate demands were set aside when the Act came on for a second reading. Enough, however, of vexatious taxation remains in the present Act to show the strait to which Government were reduced in endeavouring to realize an income of 5 per cent. on the capital expended in purchasing the Elphinstone property. Before imposing upon trade a number of obnoxious and worrying bunder fees, it should have been the duty of Government to look well to the expenditure side of the account, and see that no unnecessary establishment was sanctioned and no peculiarly adipose berths provided, before demanding a craneage charge of 6 annas for "hoisting a calf" at the Clare, Musjeed, Carnac, or Elphinstone bunders. In the Calendar for the present year there is the following staff attached to the engineering department of the Government reclamation works; that is, the Elphinstone and Moody bay engineers amalgamated:—Thomas Ormiston, chief engineer; John H. E. Hart, executive engineer; John W. Balmain, assistant engineer; Lieut. W. Osborn, assistant engineer; Lieut. O. Chadwick, assistant engineer; George E. Ormistone, assistant engineer. Perhaps some of your readers will be able and willing to give the salaries drawn by these gentlemen, and say how they are occupied in improving the bunders of Bombay. To my unprofessional mind the above staff of highly-qualified engineers seem to be sufficient to carry out the most extensive dock and harbour improvements in the busiest port in the world. When we look for the practical use which this large staff of engineers is of to the commerce of Bombay, we find that their best efforts are expended in improving the boat and coasting trade, a trade which has required very little improvement, but for the benefit of which lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been prodigally expended by Government, while the trade that required encouragement—the ship and steamer trade—is in no better wharfage, dock, or bunder position than it was in the days of the Portuguese, the Mahrattas, and the Pindarees, or when the fishermen of Mahim were masters of the port. Ah! but some of your readers will say, if these engineers have as yet done nothing for the trade of Bombay, they have great schemes in their heads and will do something soon. Your own estimate is that thirty years hence Bombay may probably have as good pier accommodation as Suez now possesses. A happy and glorious prospect for the year 1900! But, bless my heart, what will the salaries of six eminently qualified engineers amount to in principal and interest for ten, to say nothing of thirty, years? In the wisdom of Government it has been decided that the whole harbour fore-shore shall be placed under one Engineer department and the work be accounted as one work. This would be a good arrangement if only one, and that the most urgent, work were taken in hands at once. But that is not the way in which things are managed here; extension and diversity seem to be in favour, and reclamations—confound the word!—are in the ascendant. The already "reclaimed land" of the Elphinstone property cannot be utilized, and acres upon acres of it are converted into grazing ground for cattle, and yet further reclamations are in progress. Commercial men are unable to see the present utility of these reclamations, but nevertheless they go on, giving breadth to the city and bread to the labourer.

Sir, the present Government committed a blunder in promising the Government of India a revenue of 5 per cent. on the amount of capital expended in buying up the Elphinstone property. The grounds for purchasing this property should have rested on the soundness of the policy itself as an imperial necessity and without reference to the revenue the State would derive from it. But, in looking to secure an immediate interest on the capital expended, Government have gone into the share-market as speculators with public money, and if the speculation should prove successful it will only be by the power of the special bunder Act which enables the traffic staff to levy the most obnoxious fees, both on the true commerce of Bombay and its accessories.

And is it true that two millions sterling have gone on improvements in Bombay harbour, and that these improvements are of the most insignificant kind? That commerce in its true sense has not derived the benefit of a single pie of this vast outlay; that the transhipment of goods is still tedious and expensive, and that the landing of passengers is dangerous during a part of the year? Is it true that the necessities of a lot of shareholders in a public company have been supplied by the liberality of Government in preference to the general trade of a vast city? The benefit to the shareholders of the Elphinstone Company in the surrender of their property to Government is unquestionable; the advantage to the Government of India or to the commerce of Bombay is microscopic in magnitude, incapable of being perceived with the unaided eye.

The idea of purchasing the Elphinstone property originated with the Public Works Department, and the arguments which went to persuade the Government of India to sanction the purchase came from the same department. If this renowned department could not establish works of improvement in Bombay Harbour, it could do the next best thing, viz., buy works that were executed by others, and the Elphinstone works were purchased accordingly. By a strange coincidence the working the purchased bunders is under the control of—the Customs your readers will suppose? Nothing of the kind. The Public Works Department bought the Elphinstone property, and will yield the control to neither man nor mortal; leaning on no broken reed, it undertakes to work the property with its own unaided brains and by its own inherent intelligence. That trade and commerce are to be in any way advanced by the operations of the Public Works Department in Bombay is a contingency for which only the department itself is prepared. And this reminds me that the year of prophetic change has arrived. We were to have seen great things in 1871, and truly the expenditure of two millions sterling by the Government of Bombay in the purchase of the Elphinstone property as a commercial improvement is the greatest of these, whatever our prophets, new or old, may be able to perceive of things to come.

MERCATOR.

FURLOUGH OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

THE following is an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, and dated 12th April 1871 :—

I have considered in Council your financial letter dated 22nd February last, No. 28, requesting that uncovenanted officers on leave in this country may not be granted extensions of leave, which would have the effect of prolonging their absence beyond two years, without the consent of the Government in India, to which those officers are subordinate. * * * * * As you are of opinion that no leave beyond that authorized by the rules should be granted without the sanction of the Government under which an uncovenanted officer is serving, I shall not grant any such extensions in future.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND.

THE P. and O. steamer Hindostan arrived at Madras on the 20th inst. with the following passengers. She sailed next day for Calcutta :—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr and Mrs Hannyngton and infant, Miss Hole, Messrs J M Turton and Clarke, Major and Mrs Heath and infant, Hon. J St Clair, Lieut S L Bagshawe.

From Brindisi to Madras—Mr and Mrs Mutukisna, and Major and Mrs Carleton.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Assistant Surgeon Armstrong, Mr and Mrs Fuller, two children, two infants and European female servant, Messrs O L Fraser, S Azenindden, H B Davenhill, and Meer Abdool Ali.

From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr G J Auton, and Mr J C Winzer.

From Suez to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs McLaren.

From Galle to Madras—Mr R Beard.

From Melbourne to Madras—Mr and Mrs Moore, child and infant.

From Bombay to Calcutta—Mr J Sweet.

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mrs Hastings and Mrs Evans.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 15th May, to Saturday, 20th May 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,182	14	0
House Rate	4,959	13	1
Police Rate	2,129	1	4
Lighting do.	2,122	9	8
Water do.	7,090	15	0
Halalcore Cess	2,128	2	2
Market Fees	2,393	6	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	95	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,103	15	1
Fines and Penalties	......		
Town Duties	10,313	8	2
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,700	0	0
Total Rs.	39,169	4	6

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th May 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,986	5	11
Merchandize	91,847	14	3
Electric Telegraph	403	12	0
Total Rs.	1,27,238	0	2

Corresponding week in May, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	40,491	2	9
Merchandize	1,52,922	11	3
Electric Telegraph	516	9	0
Total Rs.	1,93,930	7	0
Decrease	66,692	6	10

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

The following appointments to the Order of the Bath have been gazetted :—

GRAND CROSS.

Sir Robert Vivian.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

General James Alexander.

General John Fowler Bradford.

General Frederick Haines.

General Charles Reid.

COMPANIONS.

Colonel Edward Kaye.

Colonel Charles Vyvyan Cox.

Colonel John Black Spurgin.

Colonel Thomas Wright.

Colonel Charles Henry Palliser.

Colonel Walter Fane.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF THE VERSAILLES TROOPS.

FIGHTING IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

LONDON, 23RD MAY.

Advices from Paris state that the tricolor was floating over Montmartre at noon to-day.

The Germans are preventing the escape of insurgents from Paris.

Versailles advices of to-day's date state that the Government troops now occupy the Palais de l'Industrie and the Invalides.

A sharp engagement has taken place in the Place de la Concorde. General Dombrowski has been wounded and attempted to escape, but was prevented by the Germans.

THE ALLEGED CAPTURE OF HERAT.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Enfield, replying to Mr. Eastwick, said that no information had been received regarding the alleged capture of Herat. He added that no arrangement had been made with Russia relative to the extent of the Ameer Shere Ali's dominions.

Clause II. of the Army Regulation Bill abolishing the purchase system was adopted by 208 against 169 votes.

FIRING OF THE TUILERIES BY THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, 24TH MAY, AFT.

The insurgents have set fire to the Tuileries, the Louvre, and other public buildings with petroleum.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

The following is the result of the Derby :—

Favonius .... 1st.

Albert Victor and King of the Forest ran a dead heat for the second place.

17 horses ran.

LONDON, 23RD MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera, 5⅞d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been dull and drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 9d.
40s Mule Twist	11½d.

The sum of £176,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

APPENDED is an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated 23rd March 1871 :—

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Legislative letter dated the 18th January 1871, No. 1, forwarding copy of a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, with the report of the Select Committee thereon, and a copy of the statement made by Sir Richard Temple in presenting that report.

2. This bill authorizes the issue of notes for five rupees, the law in other respects remaining substantially unchanged.

3. In the statement of Sir Richard Temple, the objections entertained to the use of notes of so low a denomination as five rupees are referred to, as well as the measures by which he considers that loss or inconvenience to any class of the community from their being unable to obtain cash for notes in the interior of the country will be obviated.

* * * * *

5. It appears to be essential to the success of the Government Paper Currency that notes of five rupees should be issued. Sir Charles Wood, in his financial despatch dated the 2nd May 1861, expressed his strong opinion in favour of the introduction of the five-rupee note, observing that unless the notes "are for such amounts as can be practically used in the ordinary payments of the people, they cannot circulate to any extent."

6. I see no reason to question the soundness of that opinion, and I have, therefore, in a Legislative despatch (No. 20) of this date, informed you that the Act will be left to its operation.

7. It is of very great importance, however, that it should be fully made known that while the Government is anxious to afford every facility for the encashment of notes at the subordinate treasuries in the interior of the country, cash for notes can only be *demanded* at the office of issue, and at that of the Presidency town to which the office of issue belongs.

8. If this be not well understood, the failure [illegible] subordinate treasury on an emergency to give c[illegible] a note might be regarded as a default on the p[illegible] the Government, and might exercise a very prej[illegible] effect in discrediting the notes in the general esti[illegible] of the people.

SIMLA.

19TH MAY.—The popular fair at Seepee, held an[illegible] came off on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant. Amongst the numerous European visitors from Simla, on Saturday last, were their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Mayo, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, the Marchioness of Blandford (the Marquis is gone to Cashmere), Sir R. and Lady Temple,—in short *la crème de la crème* of Simla society.

The Kotee Rana who celebrates the fair to propitiate the deity "*Davy*" was unavoidably absent from his accustomed chair of state on the occasion; his place, however, was occupied by his two sons, bright, intelligent boys of seven and ten years of age, who did the honors of reception with a degree of confidence and self-possession which stamped them "to the manner born." On any lady or gentleman entering under the canopy where they sat, both lads arose and greeted them with a graceful bow and pretty smile, tendering to each of their visitors a wreath of roses and a small bouquet of choice flowers. The eldest boy appeared perfectly at home, and maintained his side of the conversation in which he was drawn out with perfect composure and intelligence. The boys received a courteous visit from almost every lady and gentleman there, between 50 and 60. The European portion of the visitors had tents pitched under the shade of beautiful fine trees grouping together at Seepee, thoroughly enjoying their picnic; many of them under the influence of the moment went in for a swing—swings like those we see at fairs at home. These formed the principal enjoyment of the multitude of natives congregated there. A pretty feature in the fair consisted of about a hundred and fifty handsome native girls and women, who had grouped themselves together on a sloping bank, spectators only of the tumasha. These to a girl were most picturesquely arranged in flowing robes of red, blue, and green, each being decorated with gold and silver ornaments of more or less value. These modest looking and graceful damsels came from the various adjacent villages and hamlets in the Kotee Rana's territory. One might travel from Dan to Beersheba or from the Himalyan Mountains to Cape Comorin and fail to behold such a dazzling galaxy of female forms divine. Lamentable to relate, the preponderating portion of the native feminine element appertained to the frail sisterhood of St. John's Wood.

Mr. Craddock, the photographer, succeeded in taking a couple of capital pictures; one of them forms a semi-circle of European ladies and gentlemen with a line of pretty Oriental damsels in the foreground.

It has been raining in torrents lately day after day. There's something amiss somewhere. It can't be the regular rains, you know; can't make it out up here, beyond us.

The Club bachelors give a ball at the Assembly Rooms to-night; Signor Marras gives an *après midi musicale*, tickets four rupees each, to-morrow at a private *house* (*pourquoi ?*) theatricals on Monday next; and another ball a few days afterwards; so that the gaieties of Simla may be said to have commenced a rolling.—*Pioneer*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ALTERATIONS IN THE FURLOUGH RULES.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased (by a G. O. dated 16th May, in the *Gazette of India*,) to direct the following alterations in the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

1. The following rule is to be substituted for rule 3 under section 12:

"3.—If an officer overstay subsidiary leave prefixed to furlough, his furlough will be held to have commenced in India; and, under the operation of section 10, it will be reckoned from the date of his quitting his station. This rule is not meant to interfere with cases dealt with under rule 2 above."

"This rule applies in analogous cases to all officers in civil employ."

2. The following rule is to be added as rule 3 under section 26—

"3.—When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively commuted to furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before embarkation may be treated as subsidiary leave, as the officer would have been entitled to count as subsidiary leave, if he had originally obtained furlough, and not privilege leave."

"This rule applies generally."

A MEDAL GRIEVANCE.

Two companies of H. M.'s 4th Foot were engaged in the attack on the fort at Beyt, which took place in April 1858, and in which 25 Europeans were killed, and six wounded. The loss, it will be seen, was greater than that which occurred in many a small scrimmage during the mutiny. To any one who was under fire during the mutiny, a mutiny medal was granted; and although the operations at Beyt did not strictly fall within the repressive measures that were undertaken against our mutinous sepoys, it was felt that the medal might gracefully be given to those who took a part in those operations. The medal was accordingly bestowed on some of the men who fought at Beyt. With that extraordinary fatuity which so frequently characterises the decisions of the Government of India, it was discovered in the Military Department that the operations in Okamundel had no connection with the mutiny, and that those who were engaged therein had consequently no claim to the mutiny medal. The decision would have been logical enough if a special Okamundel medal had been immediately struck off for those who had fought at Dwarka and Beyt. But that was either above or below the philosophy of the Military Department. The consequence is that of those who fought at Dwarka and Beyt, some have medals and some have not, and all are equally dissatisfied—the former at being told that they cannot claim the medals but may keep them as they have got them, the latter at being told that they cannot have them at all.—*Indian Daily News*, May 22.

THE INDIAN SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1869.

Appended are remarks of the War Office Sanitary Commission upon the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1869. They appear in a communication dated Feb. 23, 1871, from Mr. J. J. Frederick, Secretary to the Army Sanitary Commission, addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for India. In forwarding a copy to the Government of India for communication to Dr. Cunningham, the Duke of Argyll expresses his "entire concurrence in the very favourable opinion expressed by the War Office Commission of this able and comprehensive report."

"With reference to Mr. Merivale's letter of the 18th November last, forwarding, for submission to the Army Sanitary Commission, and for any remarks on the practical points in the report they may have to make, copy of the sixth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the year 1869, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the Commission is of opinion Dr. Cuningham's report is one of unusual interest and importance. The part of it contributed by the Commissioner himself contains an excellent digest of sanitary and statistical returns for Northern India, together with much useful information regarding the epidemic cholera of 1869, including a list of rules to be observed during future epidemics, and many facts regarding cholera which will find their appropriate place among the results of the enquiry into this disease now proceeding in India.

"Dr. Cuningham has called attention in another paper to deficiencies in data supplied to him which have prevented him from including in his annual report accounts of sanitary works and measures carried out, and the Commission have elsewhere expressed their concurrence in his views as to the necessity for accounts of works being furnished to him from time to time, as it is now desirable that, in addition to the annual statement of the health of troops and civil population, the Commissioner's annual reports should show the work done and the results to health.

"The report is accompanied by two appendices,—one of these by Dr. Lewis gives an account of the microscopic examination of objects found in cholera evacuation with special reference to Hallier's theory of the fungoid origin of cholera, carried on by him as part of the scientific enquiry into the nature of cholera.

"This paper is a valuable contribution to the microscopic pathology of cholera, and lays the foundation for future work. When Dr. Lewis first entered on the enquiry, it was decided in India that the investigation of Hallier's theory should be first undertaken. The facts hitherto ascertained by Dr. Lewis are not confirmatory of Hallier's speculations as to the nature of cholera.

"The Commission regret that the serious illness of the other enquirer, Dr. Cuningham, has prevented his contributing any report on this subject. There are, however, in Dr. Mouat's report on the jails of Lower Bengal (1869), a series of figures of microscopic objects discovered by Dr. Cuningham in the cholera excreta of prisoners in Alipore jail. These figures are entirely negative, so far as Hallier's theory is concerned.

"The results arrived at by both observers go far to disprove the truth of this theory; but, bearing in mind how great is the importance of the subject, the Commission would not advise that further investigation of the theory should as yet be abandoned. In view, however, of the negative results arrived at, they would suggest that any further enquiry into Hallier's theory should be subordinate to the direct observation and record of facts in the manner recommended in their instructions for the cholera enquiry, as without some understanding of this kind years might be wasted in fruitless search into theories after truth which, in reality, may not exist in any of them.

"Dr. Bryden contributes a valuable statistical appendix on the cholera of 1869, with tables showing the health of troops and prisoners for the year.

"He adduces additional proof from the year's experience of the truth of his prepositions regarding the laws of cholera, but the data are still too incomplete to enable the Commission to accept Dr. Bryden's views.

"In conclusion, the Commission desire me to express their high estimation of the manner in which this report has been produced. Its typography, tables, and microscopic illustrations reflect great credit on the Government Press and on the Surveyor General's Department in which the illustrations have been prepared."

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 24th May, 11-30 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 88.

Mangalore, 24th May, 12 Noon.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 82.

Cannanore, 24th May, 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 80, barometer 29·980.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24th May, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th May, 2-25 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Via Turkey, 23rd May, 2-5 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th May, 11-5 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd May, 6-56 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours, 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd May, 7-36 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th May, 9-10 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 25 minutes.

From America via Turkey, 23rd May, 9-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 12 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 23rd to 9 p.m. of the 24th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	3	45	0	5
,, Calcutta	16	54	1	25
,, Madras	3	35	0	5
,, Galle	2	19	0	25

The *Philadelphia Ledger* states that at a public school at Fall River, Massachusetts, a little girl came to the teacher and complained that a boy had been pointing a pistol at her feet. The teacher desired all the boys having pistols to come forward, and five boys came to the desk with pistols in their pockets, capped and loaded with shot.

BOMBAY.

Baroda Municipality.—Mr. Krishnajee Ranade, proprietor of the *Poona Dnyan Prasarak*, has, according to a native paper, been appointed Municipal Commissioner at Baroda.

A Sea Case.—William Welsh, a seaman of the ship Donna Maria, was charged on Tuesday with continued refusal of duty on board the ship. He was sentenced by Mr. M. G. Ranade to three weeks' imprisonment.

Attempted Suicide.—Early yesterday morning a Hindoo, named Bhasker Ramchunder, residing at Breach Candy, while in a state of drunkenness, cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a deep wound on the right side of the neck. He was at once removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court, on Tuesday, Cassum Soomar was charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate with stealing a bundle of steel bars belonging to Goolabchund Nagurdas. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Attempted Suicide on Board a Ship.—One of the native passengers who arrived here on Tuesday evening by the s. s. General Havelock, reported to the police that a passenger on board, named Rama Bhana, had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

The Persian Parsees at Bunder Abbas.—A native contemporary states that forty Persian Parsees, with their families, who have arrived at Bunder Abbas, will be brought to Bombay in one of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Messrs. Godre, Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, have for this purpose made every arrangement.

Knocked down by an Omnibus.—On Tuesday an old blind Hindoo beggar, led by a woman, got in the way of an omnibus that runs in the evening to Mazagon. The woman escaped, but the blind man was knocked down before the driver could pull up, and had his thigh fractured by the hoofs of one of the horses falling on him. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Inquest.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue on the body of a man, name unknown. About 12 o'clock the previous night deceased was found lying on one of the seats near the Two Tanks. He was breathing very heavily and froth was issuing out of his mouth. Some time afterwards he was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he was pronounced dead. The case stands adjourned for further enquiry till to-day.

Death from Drowning.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Jail Road, concerning the death of Saee Obed, an "Arab, a native of Saroon, a village in Hadramaunt. Deceased was in the service of one Syed Mukshall Hubshee, and arrived here from Hyderabad, Deccan, about a fortnight ago to proceed with his master to Singapore. Yesterday morning he went to the Baboola Tank for the purpose of washing his clothes. As he was standing on one of the steps, his foot slipped and he fell into the water. He sank at once, and never rose to the surface. The body was taken out by the police. Verdict, accidental death.

Death by a Fall from a Buggy.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the European General Hospital touching the death of Martin Gallaghar, an inspector in the Public Health Department of the Municipality. On the morning of the 20th inst., deceased and his son engaged a buggy at the Jamsetjee Hospital to take them to the Carnac Overbridge. The son was talking to his father, when suddenly he felt a shock, and saw the deceased thrown out of the buggy on to the road. The shock was occasioned by a horse drawing a shigram having come into collision with the buggy. The son jumped out of the buggy and picked his father up, who complained of great pain in the lower part of his abdomen and in his back. Shortly afterwards, being very unwell, he returned home and went to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The Coroner adjourned the case for further investigation till to-day.

Mr. Fenner, the Forest Ranger in Sind, having obtained a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, left this by the mail steamer last Wednesday, amid the regret of numerous friends who accompanied him on board to bid him farewell. We shall take the earliest opportunity of recounting Mr. Fenner's services in the Sind Forest Department.—*Sindian*, May 20.

Colonel Shewell having returned to India on the 18th instant, assumed the appointment of Officiating Quartermaster General of the Army on Monday last. Consequent on his arrival, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris and Captain Fraser have been instructed to join their respective posts in the Northern Division and Bombay District. Doubtlessly the return of Colonel Shewell will be welcomed by many as being the restoration to us of an officer not only *au fait* in the performance of his departmental duties, but also proverbial for his urbanity and goodwill.—*Deccan Herald*, May 23.

Allowances to Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.—In a Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 377, dated the 9th September 1868, which was published by this department on the 15th October following, it was decided *inter alia* "that a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem should be granted to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, and special allowances of Rs. 150 per mensem each to the Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Madras and Bombay." The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that these allowances shall always be drawn in full by the Senior Chaplains in the three presidencies who are actually on duty, provided their salaries do not exceed Rs. 800 per mensem.—*Gazette of India*, May 20.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

On Monday last there were in all 259 prisoners in the House of Correction; of these, 85 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 140 from the Magistrates of Police, and 31 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 140 were natives, and the remaining 119 were Europeans.

SHIPPING.

The s. s. Pearl, Captain Baldwin, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. Sandwith. For Beypore—Captain Ellaby. And seven deck passengers.

The s. s. General Havelock, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. B. Mendoza, Mr. Mackie, and Lieutenant French. Two hundred men, nine children, and six infants as deck passengers.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers explain the reason why the Queen's Birthday was this year observed as a general holiday on the 22nd instant, instead of the usual date? I have asked several the reason of the change, but all appeared equally ignorant on the point as.—Yours obediently,

Colaba, 24th May. J. T.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY.

Down to 22nd May, 1871.

Fall of Rain from 9 a.m. Monday, 15th May, to 9 a.m., Monday, 22nd May 1871.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of May 1871. Mon. 15.	Tues. 16.	Wed. 17.	Thur. 18.	Fri. 19.	Sat. 20.	Sun. 21.	Total for the Week.	Total fall of Rain from 1st January 1871.
Phase of the Moon.					○				
Observatory, Colaba Fort.	·77	·08	...	·09	·01	·09	·01	1·05	3·47
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	·14	·14	·89	·06	·35	...	...	1·58	5·76
,, No. II	·13	·12	·96	·10	·40	...	...	1·71	5·32
,, No. III	·14	·14	·92	·07	·35	...	...	1·62	5·27
Fort George, E. G. H.	·23	·09	1·00	·11	·48	·01	...	1·92	3·33
Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I.	·29	·2	1·27	·05	·4	·03	...	2·32	3·93
Byculla, J. J. H.	·15	·32	·30	·18	·20	...	...	1·15	2·75

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 a.m. one day to 6 a.m. the following day.

A Contemporary learns of an important invention by a Mr. Thomas of the Melbourne Carriage Company. He received an order from a timid clergyman to make a buggy, but only on condition that the horse could be detached from it the moment he ran away. Mr. Thomas has perfected a plan by means of which the driver can, at any moment he chooses, by merely lifting a strap, let the horse go clean out of the shaft with only its harness upon it, the conveyance with all its inmates being left behind in perfect security. The invention is said to be an extremely simple one.

JUDGMENT IN A COTTON CASE.

The following is the judgment delivered on the 15th inst. by Mr. Justice Green, in the suit brought by Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co. against Jejeebhoy Jehangier Lamna:—

This is a suit brought to recover the sum of Rs. 3,943-10, and interest at 9 per cent. on the sum of Rs. 3,931-10 (portion thereof) from the 6th October 1870, the said sum of Rs. 3,931-10 being the amount in rupees of the equivalent of the deficiency in the net proceeds of sale of a certain consignment of 150 bales of cotton alleged to have been made by the defendant per the Neera from Bombay to the plaintiffs for sale in England, as compared with the amount of two bills of exchange for £1,800 and £30 respectively, alleged to have been drawn by the defendant against such consignment upon, and accepted and paid by the plaintiffs, with certain interest and postage and petty expenses, and the residue of the said sum of Rs. 3,943-12, being the notarial charges in respect of a redraft for Rs. 3,931-10 drawn by the plaintiffs on the defendant for such deficiency and which redraft was not honoured by him. The plaint also alleges that the consignment was made on the terms of a certain letter dated the 3rd August 1869, addressed to the plaintiffs by the defendant. The defendant by his written statement denies that he made any consignment as alleged or drew the bills of exchange mentioned in the plaint, or addressed to the plaintiffs the letter of consignment therein also mentioned, and states that the signatures purporting to be his which are on the said bills of exchange and the letter of the 3rd August 1869 and on a certain account (copies whereof are annexed to the plaint) are not his signatures. The issues settled at the hearing were as follows:—(1) Whether the defendant consigned to the plaintiffs 150 bales or any bales of cotton as in para. 2 of the plaint alleged. (2) Whether the defendant drew any and what bills of exchange on the plaintiffs against the proceeds of such alleged consignment. (3) Whether the defendant negotiated any such bills of exchange and received the value thereof in Bombay, as alleged. (4) Whether the defendant made the letter in the 3rd para. of the plaint mentioned. (5) Whether the defendant is indebted to the plaintiffs in the amount claimed by the plaint, or any part thereof?

The consignment of 150 bales in question appears to have been in the first instance shipped on board the steamer Krishna during the month of July 1869, but to have been at the latter part of that month or early in the month of August 1869 transhipped to the steamer Neera. The steamer Neera left Bombay on the 18th August 1869 and the cotton in question may be presumed to have arrived in Liverpool in due course, though the date of such arrival is not in evidence. The cotton however appears not to have been sold in Liverpool till June and July 1870, a delay which may, I think, be accounted for by the fact of the direction which we find endorsed on the consignment letter of 3rd August 1869, not to sell (in the absence of a telegram to sell earlier) till maturity of the draft, *i. e.*, till six months after sight of a bill drawn in Bombay and dated the 26th July 1869, and to the fact stated by Mr. Reid (a member of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., of Bombay, through whom the consignment in question was made) that about the close of the year 1869 that firm sent a telegram to the plaintiffs directing them to hold all native consignments. No letters from the plaintiffs to the defendant acknowledging the consignment are produced, and the defendant says that the first letter from the plaintiffs relating to it which ever came to his hands (and which he says he received on the 12th August 1870) was one dated the 30th June 1870, advising the sale of a portion of the consignment. In the month of July 1869, and from that time till the 27th June 1870, Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka and Cursondas Madhowdas were in partnership and acted as guarantee brokers to the firm of Finlay, Scott, & Co., and as such brokers introduced and arranged native consignments to be made to England through that firm, and, as Mr. Reid says, "generally the consignor held communication with Manockjee Shapoorjee," and again—"If the names recommended by Kaka (*i. e.*, for an advance on a consignment) was satisfactory, we did not think it necessary to have personal communication with the consignor"—and again, "when our firm had consented to make an advance the disposal of it was according to the direction of Kaka without communication with the person for whom the advance was asked." Having regard to this statement of the mode in which native consignment business done through Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., was managed, and to the fact that on the 27th June 1870 Manockjee Shapoorjee died, it is not a matter for remark that, with the exception of two witnesses, viz., Heerjeebhoy Aspundiarjee and Dayaram Muncharam (to whose evidence I shall hereafter refer), no witness has been produced on the part of the plaintiffs whose evidence goes directly to show any connection of the defendant with the consignment in question. By the account sales which have been put in evidence (exhibit A-4), the dates of the sales of the 150 bales in question appear to have been from the 23rd June 1870 to the 25th July 1870. Mr. Reid states that in the same month of July 1870 his firm received a telegram from the plaintiffs advising the sale of the cotton, and that notice of such telegram was sent to the defendant, and that he (Mr. Reid) thereupon saw the defendant at the office of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., but he does not state what passed on that occasion. The defendant says that he first received information on the 10th August 1870 that a consignment in his name had been discovered in the office of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., and that such information was given to him by a muccadum of that firm, that he thereupon went to their office, but did not see Mr. Reid. On the 12th August 1870, however, he received a letter from that firm relating to the consignment, enclosing three other letters addressed to him by the plaintiffs, dated the 30th June 1870, the 7th July 1870, and the 14th July (exhibits W, X, & Y,) and on the same day he wrote a letter (exhibit R) to Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., returning the enclosed letters and denying any knowledge of the transaction. Whether or not any earlier letters from the plaintiffs to the defendant advising receipt of the bill of lading or the arrival of the shipment were sent or not is not in evidence. If they were, and it be true, as the defendant states, that he never received any such letter or letters, it may be that such letter or letters were lost in course of transmission, or if they arrived in Bombay were never delivered to the defendant by Manockjee Shapoorjee. However this may be, no such letters are in evidence, and so the first time that the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., are brought into direct communication with the defendant in relation to this consignment is after the death of Manockjee Shapoorjee, who was the only person who could give evidence based on personal knowledge of the transaction on the question whose the consignment really was and how it came to be sent.

The evidence on which the plaintiffs mainly rely as establishing the connection of the defendant with the shipment in question and his liability to pay the deficiency arising on the sale thereof is the following—a letter of consignment dated the 3rd August 1869, addressed to the plaintiffs (exhibit A); a bill of lading dated the 27th July 1869, in respect of 150 bales acknowledged to have been shipped on board the steam ship Neera by Jejeebhoy Jehangeer (exhibit B); a duplicate policy of insurance in the name of Jejeebhoy Jehangeer dated the 28th July 1869, on 150 bales on board the Neera (exhibit C); the 1st and 3rd of a bill of exchange dated 26th July 1869, drawn on the plaintiffs for £1,800 against cotton per steamer Krishna (exhibits D and E); the 1st of a bill of exchange dated 28th July 1869, drawn on the plaintiffs for £30 against premium of insurance on cotton per Neera (exhibit F); a cheque, No. 1,844, dated the 5th July 1869, drawn on the Oriental Bank by Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co. in favour of Jejeebhoy Jehangeer for Rs. 10,000 (exhibit N); a cheque No. 625, dated the 12th July 1869, drawn on the Chartered Mercantile Bank by the same firm in favour of Hurryvullubdass Culliandass for Rs. 6,000 (exhibit Q); and a Gujerati account in a book kept in the office of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., and called consignment book, and which account is in the name of Jejeebhoy Jangeerjee Lamna (exhibit O), the official translation being annexed to the plaint.

The consignment letter with a postscript endorsed thereon, the bill of lading on the back, the policy of insurance on the back, the first and third bills of exchange for £1,800, the bill of exchange for £30 bear the signature "Jejeebhoy Jehangeer," and the Gujerati account bears the signature "J. Jehangeer." With regard to the four signatures "Jejeebhoy Jehangeer" to the consignment letter and its postscript, on the back of the bill of lading, and on the back of the policy of insurance the witness Heerjeebhoy Aspundiarjee (who was a clerk of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka in his life-time and is now in the employment of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co.,) states that they were made in his presence by the defendant, and with regard to the signatures "Jejeebhoy Jehangeer" to the three bills of exchange (exhibits D, E, & F,) he says that they were not made in his presence but from knowledge he has of the defendant's handwriting he can state with certainty that they are the defendant's. With regard to the signature, "J. Jehangeer" to the Guzerati account (exhibit O) the witness Dayaram Muncharam (who is a mehta of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.) states that it was made in his presence by the defendant about fifteen days (but the exact date he cannot remember) after the adjustment of the account, which was on or about the 27th August 1869. With regard to the cheque for Rs. 10,000 (exhibit N) it is proved, and indeed the defendant admits, that it came to his hands on the day it bears date, namely, the 5th July 1869, and was cashed and the proceeds received by the defendant and applied to his own use. The defendant on the other hand denies that the signature "Jejeebhoy Jehangeer" on exhibits A, B, C, D, E, & F, or the signature "J. Jehangeer" on exhibit O were or was any of them made by him or by his authority, in other words he says they are forgeries. The fact of his having received the cheque for Re. 10,000 he explains in this way, that the same was delivered to him by Manockjee Shapoorjee in pursuance of a request for a loan wholly unconnected with any arrangement to ship cotton, and that to secure repayment of such loan he, the defendant, gave his promissory note addressed to Cursondass Madhowdass, dated the same 5th July 1869, and which having been satisfied has been redelivered to him and is produced (exhibit No. I.)

With regard to the alleged signatures to exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F, the defendant, after having in his examination-in-chief denied the genuineness of them, says in his cross-examination—"There is not one that I would undertake to say is not mine, apart from the contents of the documents themselves." As to exhibit A "I would not have hesitated to say the signature is mine." As to exhibit B "I should have some hesitation, as it is written with a rather stiff hand—I can't say the peculiarity is due to the paper on which it is written." As to the signature on exhibit C "I would not hesitate. The same as to exhibit D." "The signature on exhibit F. is again not so good an imitation—I should hesitate as to that." Mr. E. D. Estill (a partner in the firm of Messrs Robinson & Co., whose broker the defendant formerly was, and who was called as a witness for the defendant) says in cross-examination with regard to the signatures to exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F—"I should certainly have taken these signatures for those of the defendant; if forgeries, they are remarkably good ones." Mr. H. W. Atkinson (also a partner in the firm of Messrs Robinson & Co., and one of the defendant's witnesses) states that he is well acquainted with the defendant's signature, and on the signatures to exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F being shown to him in cross-examination says—"I should have no doubt as to the signatures to these documents being the signatures of the defendant."

Exhibit Q, as I have said, is an account in the Gujerathi language in a book called "Consignment Book" and is in the name "Jijibhai Jangir Lamna." This account, according to the evidence of the mehta Dayaram Muncharam, was made up by him by direction of Mr. Maxwell (one of the then partners in the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.) from materials found in the noondie book or furnished by DeMonte, the book-keeper of that firm. In this account Jejeebhoy Jehangeerjee Lamna is credited with the sum of Rs. 18,141-11-8 under date 27th July 1869—one hoondee for £1,800 against 150 bales at 1s. 11-13d., and is debited under date 5th day of July 1869—one cheque No. 1,844 on the Oriental Bank, Rs. 10,000, and under date the 12th day of July 1869, "one cheque No. 625 on the Mercantile Bank, payable to Hurryvullubdass Culliandass, the amount thereof is to be credited in the loan account to the account of Hurryvullubdass Rs. 6,000," and with certain petty amounts for stamps and interest, leaving a balance on the 27th August 1869 in favour of Jejeebhoy Jehangeerjee of Rs. 2,045-15-5. This account, as Dayaram says, was adjusted with several other amounts of a similar character in the same book on the 27th August 1869 between himself, acting on behalf of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., and one Tribhowundass Dayaram, then a mehta in the service of Cursondass and Manockjee, who used to attend to adjust such accounts on behalf of the shippers. The balance of Rs. 2,045-15-5 was upon such adjustment paid by the shroff of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. to Tribhowundass Dayaram. Now this account having been adjusted and closed with Tribhowundass Dayaram on the 27th August 1869, was, according to the evidence of the mehta, Dayaram Muncharam, produced by him to the defendant in the office of Manockjee Shapoorjee about fifteen days afterwards, when the defendant in his presence wrote upon it the signature "J. Jehangeer." Now a mere inspection of this signature shows that there is a considerable difference between it and the signatures to exhibits A—F, not only in this that the first name Jejeebhai is not signed in full but in the rougher and less delicate formation of the letters which are written. The defendant in his evidence as to this signature says, "The signature 'J. Jehangeer' was not made by me, the signature is different from mine. It is a bad imitation in my opinion. I never remember signing a Gujerati account in English. To my knowledge it is not the practice for one who can write Gujerati to sign a Gujerati account in English." (With regard to this I find in the same book two Gujerati accounts purporting to be signed in English, though the names are native names.) "Besides I should have signed the whole name 'Jejeebhoy Jehangeer' and not J. Jehangeer. I may have signed my name in the form 'J. Jehangeer.' I have been in the practice of signing the delivery order book of Messrs. Robinson and Co. in the form J. Jehangeer. It only needed initiating. There is also this difference in the signature of exhibit O that the double *e* in the last syllable is too close before the *r*, my practice is to write the two *es* distinct and full. With regard to the signature to exhibit O." Mr. Estill says "the signature 'J. Jehangeer' is not in my opinion the defendant's signature. He rarely signs in this way 'J. Jehangeer.' There is only one class of documents in which his signature appears in this form, viz. our delivery order book. The last three letters differ very materially from his usual signature, the letters are less distinct, and the defendant in his signature always shows the loop of the *e*—the third *e* in the word does not show so much of the loop as his usual signature. I should not have accepted the signature to exhibit O as the signature if presented to me in business." And in cross-examination he says, "Even if I had seen the signature on exhibit O in our delivery order book I should have doubted it as to the same signature." Mr. Atkinson says—"In my opinion this is not defendant's signature. I don't think the writing of the letters "augeer" is like his. The two *es* in the last syllable are not like his: they are not clear enough, and the last *e* is rather larger than he generally makes. He did not often sign 'J. Jehangeer' but I have seen it so. He used to sign so in our delivery order book." And again, "I should not have taken the signature to exhibit O, for his without further inquiry."

For the purpose of making the comparison of signatures allowed by section 48 of the Indian Evidence Act (II. of 1855) there are in evidence 22 undisputed signatures of the defendant in the full form "Jejeebhoy Jehangeer," namely, 4 letters (exhibits G, H, I, and R,) 17 cheques (exhibits A-6, A-7, and A-8); the bundle of 15 cheques marked 8 and one promissory note (exhibit No. 1,) and about 200 undisputed signatures in the form of "J. Jehangeer" contained in the delivery order book of Messrs. Robinson and Co., which was produced at my request, and is marked as exhibit No. 4.

Now with regard to these seven disputed signatures in the full form, Jejeebhai Jehangeer the defendant himself admits that, apart from the contents of the documents themselves, he would not undertake to say they are not his, and I must for myself say that in my opinion no impartial person, on a careful comparison of those seven signatures with the 22 other signatures in full, which are indisputed, could reasonably come to any other conclusion in the absence of other evidence than that the seven were made by the same hand as made the 22. I was also struck by this circumstance in comparing the seven signatures with one another that no one of them is exactly the same as another. There are differences more or less noticeable in each of the seven signatures from the others of them, and differences too of the samekind as are noticeable in comparing the 22 undisputed signatures with one another, showing in my opinion that at any rate they were not produced by tracing or any process of that kind from one and the same genuine signature. Indeed, they have not at all the appearance of having been traced, and it seems almost incredible that any one should be able to forge seven signatures of the same person, each differing more or less from the others and yet so like the genuine signature, that the person whose signature they profess to be could not undertake to say they are not his apart from the contents of the documents themselves, and that other persons who are acquainted with such signature and in the habit of acting upon it in business would in like manner have taken the signatures for his.

With regard to the signature on exhibit O, the opinions of Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Estill are deserving of great weight, and they, as I have said, are against the genuineness of the signature. While giving due weight to that evidence I cannot help, and indeed am bound to form my own opinion, having before me in evidence about 200 undisputed signatures of the defendant in the form J. Jehangeer. The points which both those witnesses, as well as the defendant himself, insist upon as showing that the signature to exhibit O is not genuine, are that the two "ees" in the final syllable are crowded and not made with clear loops. Now the same thing is to be found in many of the signatures in the delivery order book. I have counted at least 15 to 20 instances of it, and I think if those witnesses had had the latter signatures before them at the time of giving their evidence they would not have insisted on this point as being a strong ground of support for their opinion. There is no doubt that the lines in the signature to exhibit O are less delicately formed than is to be found in the greater majority of the signatures in the delivery order book, but this may be accounted by the kind of pen used, and many of those signatures are very peculiar, as for instance those on the delivery orders numbered 55, 119, 136, 148, 192, 197, and 198. No person, I think, comparing the signature to delivery order No. 192 with that on exhibits G, H, I, and the cheques, would say they were the signature of the same person, yet it is admitted that they are, and I do not consider there is any greater difference between the signature on exhibit O and many of the signatures in the delivery order book, than there is between many of the latter signatures as compared with one another, and there is much less difference than between many of the latter signatures and other undisputed signatures of the defendant (as for instance exhibits G, H, I, and the cheques.) Then there is this consideration. The defendant says that the form of signature J. Jehangeer has been used by him only in a particular class of cases, viz., in signing the delivery order book of Messrs. Robinson and Co. The theory of forgery would seem to involve the difficulty that the forger having the power of producing such excellent imitations of the defendant's ordinary signature as are to be found in exhibits A—F, has gone out of his way in the case of exhibit O to produce a signature which is not nearly so good an imitation, and in a form which the defendant thought he does use, yet uses, as he says, only for a particular class of documents. It was urged on behalf of the defendant, that if any of the disputed signatures are not genuine (as that on exhibit O), none of them should be deemed so. To this it was replied that if the seven signatures on exhibits A—F are genuine, the credit of the defendant who denies them, is so shaken as to render him unworthy of belief, when he denies the signature to exhibit O as against a witness who positively states that he saw him make it. Had the signature to exhibit O stood alone I should have felt great difficulty in coming to the conclusion that it was made by the defendant, but as I consider that the signatures to exhibits A—F were made by the defendant, and do not find to say the least that the signature to exhibit O is so far from being like other signatures of the defendant as to induce me to conclude from comparison that that is not his, I must, I think, give credit to the evidence of a witness who says he saw the defendant write it. Though the question of the genuineness of the signatures to exhibits A—F and O may be considered to dispose of the case, yet it is proper, in my opinion, to express my views on other branches or aspects of the case.

The proceeds of the negotiation of the bills of exchange of the 26th July 1869, for £1,800 (exhibit D)—(which are credited to the defendant in the account exhibit Q)—appear to have been to a great extent applied in anticipation of the bill being drawn. The cheque for Rs. 10,000 (exhibit N) was received by the defendant on the 5th July 1869 and the cheque for Rs. 6,000 in favour of Hurry Vullubdas Culliandas (exhibit Q) was presented and cashed by one Appa Atmaram, a sepoy of Cursondas M. on or about the 12th July 1869. The balance which (after deducting certain petty sums for stamps, brokerage and interest) amounted to Rs. 2,045-15-5 was paid to mehta Tribhovundas on the 27th August 1869 and by him placed with the moneys of Cursondas and Manockjee. Thus the only portion of the advance on account of the proceeds of negotiating the bill proved to have actually come to the hands of the defendant is the cheque for Rs. 10,000. The defendant had stated that he never authorised the appropriation of Rs. 6,000 to Hurry Vallubdas Culliandas as he never had any account or dealing with him and never authorised mehta Tribhovundas on his account to receive the balance of Rs. 2,045-15-5. This however, if true, is not, I think, material to the issues in the case. The defendant repudiates the transaction altogether; his case is not that he did not get all the advances he is charged with. Besides, if he signed the account exhibit O he must be taken to have consented to the mode in which the advances were disposed of as it is there fully detailed. As to his receipt of the cheque for Rs. 10,000, the defendant gives the following explanation—that a day or two before the 15th July 1869, being desirous of making a payment on account of his debt to Messrs. Robinson and Co., he asked Manockjee for a loan of Rs. 10,000, which Manockjee consented to procure on security of a promissory note. That the defendant sent the promissory note (exhibit No. 1) and in return and on the same day he got the cheque exhibit N. That in October 1869, the firm of Messrs. Robinson and Co. having a large claim on Manockjee and Cursondass (including Rs. 8,056-5-1 for brokerage, which, if paid to Messrs. Robinson and Co., would have belonged to and been credited to the defendant), it was agreed between Mr. Aitkinson, Manockjee, and Cursondas and the defendant, that the claim of Messrs. Robinson and Co. against Cursondas and Manockjee should be diminished by the sum of Rs. 8,056-5-1 and that credit should be given for that sum to the defendant as against his promissory note in favour of Cursondass M. for Rs. 10,000 (exhibit N), and the promissory note bears an endorsement to this effect, which the defendant states was made on the 12th November 1868. As to the balance of the note and interest the defendant states that a new note was given by him to Cursondas for Rs. 2,266-11-1, and that the amount of this note with subsequent interest was paid by him (the defendant) to Cursondas in notes and silver on the 1st April 1870. The defendant has called Cursondas Madhowdas as his witness, and he generally confirms the defendant's account as to this matter of the promissory note but differs from him in two not unimportant particulars. He says that the promissory note for Rs. 10,000 was obtained from the defendant in consequence of it having come to his (Cursondas's) knowledge that his form of Cursondas and Manockjee had been debited by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. with an advance of Rs. 10,000 made to the defendant, and of his having required Manockjee to get such a promissory note from the defendant and as to the satisfaction of the balance Rs. 2,266-11-1, his evidence is quite inconsistent with that of the defendant, for he says that it was given up in consideration of certain services the defendant was to render and that the defendant did not pay a rupee on account of that balance. It was urged that if the cheque of Rs. 10,000 was a part of an advance against a shipment, the document which defendant would have given would have been a simple receipt. This would no doubt be so if the cotton had belonged to defendant. But his whole case is that no cotton belonged so or was consigned by him at all. If however, as seems to me not improbable, the cotton was Manockjee's own, but that he caused the defenadnt to consent that it should be consigned in his (the defendant's) name, then I can understand that the sort of document Manockjee would take for money advanced against goods, not the property of the nominal consigner but his own, would be not a receipt but a promissory note. So the fact, if it be so, that the rest of the advance was appropriated without reference to or any previous direction by the defendant would be quite consistent with the cotton being the property of Manockjee, but hardly so if the cotton belonged to the defendant.

Now the suggestion offered on the part of the defendant to account for the alleged signatures of the defendant appearing to the documents in question was that Manockjee had forged them or procured them to be forged, and that Herjeebhoy, his former clerk, was in some sort an accomplice in such forgery. Mr. Reid in his cross-examination states that he has had reason to suspect Kaka of previously fraudulent practices and that in four or five other instances, signatures to documents relating to consignments with which Manockjee had to do have been repudiated. But he says he does not admit these signatures not to be genuine and that in one case the repudiator has since paid. The mere fact of repudiation of other signatures does not of course show that the signatures in question here are not genuine, so far from that it may have suggested the defence. However evil Manockjee's practices may have been in other respects (as to which however I say nothing, as there is no evidence of them before the Court beyond what I have mentioned), I cannot assume that he committed forgery or procured it to be committed without some adequate motive. What motive can be suggested in the present case? Manockjee had, on the facts supposed by the defendant, cotton of his own or under his control on which Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co, were willing to advance, and did in fact advance, nearly Rs. 18,000, of which Rs. 10,000 in fact went to the defendant, though he says it was a loan, not an advance, on a shipment, and in such circumstances the defendant suggests that Manockjee or some one by his procurement forged the defendant's name to seven documents without, as far as I can see, the remotest advantages to be got thereby. The use of defendant's name would not save Manockjee from liability in case of a redraft as he was guarantee broker. The possible state of the case was this, that Manockjee, for some reason or other which does not appear, was desirous that the consignment should be in the name of the defendant, and the defendant, in consideration of getting the loan of Rs. 10,000 without security, of which he was in immediate need, consented to his name being so used. The fact of the promissory note and not a receipt being given for the Rs. 10,000, and the appropriating of the rest of the advance by Cursondas and Manockjee, tend, I think, to show that the cotton was not the defendant's, if it was, of course his whole defence must fall to the ground. What the real arrangement and relation between the defendant and Manockjee was to this transaction cannot now be known, except so far as the defendant truly reveals it, but whatever it was, if, as I consider, the defendant has signed the documents exhibits A—F, he has thereby held himself out to the plaintiffs as the consignor and has imposed on himself the liability of answering any deficiency in the proceeds of sale as compared with the amount of the bills drawn.

I must add a few words as to the application which was made in the case on defendant's behalf on the 28th April 1871. During the examination of witness Heerjeebhoy Aspendiarjee it appeared that one bill of lading for the 130 bales which had been first loaded on board the steamer Krishna and afterwards transhipped to the steamer Neera had been sent to England by the mail of the 27th July 1869. This bill of lading had been endorsed, as Heerjeebhoy says Manockjee told him in Guzerati, not by defendant but by his clerk, and in the postscript to the consignment letter of the 3rd August 1869 (exhibit A,) we find this—"the original bill of lading sent last mail was signed in my absence by my clerk who had my authority for so signing." This bill of lading was in England when the plaintiff's witnesses were under examination, but Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. sent for it and submitted it for the inspection of the defendant. The plaintiff's solicitors then agreed not to oppose any application the defendant might make, that he might be recalled and further examined with reference to the bill of lading in question. It having come to the defendant's knowledge, as he says on the 14th April 1871 that the endorsement on the bill of lading in question had been written by one Vussonjee Heerjee who had been employed as a muccadum, not only by Finlay, Scott and Co., but also by Manockjee Shapoorjee, by Messrs. Robinson and Co., and by the defendant himself; he had a conversation with Vussonjee Heerjee in which as defendant says Vussonjee admitted that he had written defendant's name in Gujerati on the back of the bill of lading without defendant's authority. The defendant then, as he states, induced Vussonjee Heerjee to call at his house on the evening of the 22nd April 1871, and as the defendant and one Dr. Cursetjee Framjee and Bezonjee Nowrojee (whom with two others the defendant had concealed in the roof but within hearing) depose Vussonjee Heerjee made an admission to the same effect as before. On the 27th April 1871 Mr. Mayhew on behalf of the defendant moved on an affidavit of the above circumstances made by the defendant and the said Cursetjee Framjee and Bazonjee Nowrojee be allowed to call further evidence besides recalling the defendant, namely, to examine Vussonjee Heerjee, and if necessary the deponents who heard his statement at the defendant's house. No proper notice of the motion having been given to the plaintiffs it was ordered to stand over till the following day with liberty to the plaintiffs to file any affidavit in answer. On the following day, the 28th April, the motion was renewed and was opposed by the plaintiffs, an affidavit having in the meantime been made by Vussonjee Heerjee himself. In it he admits that the endorsement on the bill of lading is in his handwriting, and that he told the defendant so, but he asserts positively that he had the defendant's authority for writing his name and denies that he ever stated to the defendant that he had not such authority. In this state of matters I intimated to Mr. Mayhew that he might, if he thought proper, call Vussonjee Heerjee as his witness as well as recall the defendant for examination with regard to the bill of lading, but that I supposed after the statements contained in Vussonjee's affidavit Mr. Mayhew would not care to call him as his witness, and as to calling the deponents, Cursetjee Framjee and Bazonjee Nowrojee, to contradict Vussonjee Heerjee and prove him unworthy of credit, I did not consider it ought to be allowed. The question by whom and under what circumstances the first bill of lading was endorsed was after all not very material as the case then stood. Had Vussonjee Heerjee made an affidavit supporting the statements in the affidavit of the defendant I would have allowed him to be called, but as in all probability when in the witness box he would adhere to the statements in his affidavit, the other evidence proposed would, I thought, only go to show, if it showed anything, that Vussonjee Heerjee was a man who could not be believed, and on that ground I considered that to allow such evidence in the present case would be simply a waste of time. The defendant was then recalled, and denied that he gave any authority to make the endorsement in question. I have come with reluctance to the conclusion not to give credit to the defendant when he states that he did not sign any of the exhibits A—F and exhibit O, as he appears, as far I can gather, to have been a man of respectable position and character in the mercantile community. But to come to the opposite conclusion would have caused me equal reluctance as I must then have considered that the witnesses Heerjeebhoy Aspendiarjee and Dayaram Muncharam had given false evidence, and that some one or other had committed eight distinct forgeries not to speak of the signature in Gujerati on the first bill of lading. To be placed between two such alternatives is a very unpleasant position, but having given the best consideration in my power to this case I have come to the conclusion that the defendant did sign the documents and that judgment must be given for the plaintiffs. I think it right to add, in case of any appeal from this decision, that there was nothing in the demeanour or manner of the defendant when in the witness box which of itself would have led me to distrust him, and the same remark applies and is fully as much deserved by the witnesses Heerjeebhoy Aspendiarjee and Dayaram Muncharam. I consider that the documentary and Moral evidence recorded in the case will place a court of appeal in a favourable position for dealing with it and with this judgment as was the judge who has heard it originally. It is said that the sum at stake is not sufficiently large to form a temptation to the defendant to give false evidence, on the other hand, I can see no motive on the part of the witnesses Heerjeebhoy Aspendiarjee and Dayaram Muncharam to give false evidence, beyond the fact that they are in the service of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and that the first named was formerly in the service of Manockjee Shapoorjee.

The 1st issue I find for the plaintiffs. On the 2nd issue I find that the defendant drew on the plaintiffs the bills of exchange marked as exhibits D, E, and F, against the consignment mentioned in the 1st issue. On the 3rd issue I find that the said bills of exchange were negotiated with the consent of the defendant and the value thereof received by him or disposed of with his consent. The 4th issue I find in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs. On the 5th issue I find that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 3,943-10 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 3,931-10, portion thereof from the 6th October 1870 till this day, and award the same to them accordingly with costs, interest on decree at 6 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Trincomalee, 24th May, 10 a.m.—H. M. S. Columbine from Socatra arrived yesterday.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 24th May, 6 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 24th May, 2-25 p.m.; via Turkey, 23rd May, 7-10 p.m. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Russia, 24th May, 11-36 a.m.; via Turkey, 23rd May, 7-36 p.m. From America, via Turkey, 24th May, 5-40 a.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MAHABLESHWUR.

(*Deccan Herald*.)

22nd May.—We have now plenty of sunshine, and all look happy and cheerful again. It was fine yesterday until five o'clock when we had a smart shower which prevented some from attempting an evening walk. There was no rain all night, and it is warm to-day. The ball on the Queen's birth-day at Government House has been put off on account of bad news [of the death of Lady Seymour] received from England. Parties are working hard at Frere Hall for the performance which is to come off there.

We have still new arrivals, and they still find some sort of accommodation. One of the largest houses on the bill has been let for Rs. 15. This, of course, is a mere chance, and shows the absurdity of asking too high rents for houses. You would be amused to hear parties in all directions crying out, "Oh this is the monsoon—how shall we get away?" They will, I think, have plenty of time to get away before the real monsoon sets in. Many Parsees have brought up plenty of liquor and good tod, but people do not drink much up here, and they will have to take the most of it back again. They think of taking them to Poona, where they expect there will be parties on a large scale. For my part I think it is a good sign that people are beginning to know how to enjoy themselves without the aid of such things. A collection for improvements was made last Sunday in church. A window has arrived from England, but the building is not thought good or strong enough to hold it. The building is no sooner finished than it must come down again. The porch was no sooner finished than it was brought down. This makes people look upon everything with suspicion. It would be better to be careful when doing the work to see that it is strong. Many think that the present church is well built and that there is no fear of its coming down. No doubt those who have the arranging of those things know what is best to be done, and we have the comfortable assurance that all will be right in the end somehow. Many people grumble at the constant collections and at paying for sittings, and think going to church expensive work. None need give if he has not got it to give—it is a free-will offering. To give to the Lord is to put one's money into a good bank, and no doubt good will come of it.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO THE POLICE.

(*Gazette of India*, May 23.)

Police Officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20 a month, when discharged from the revised constabulary as physically unfit for further service, have hitherto been allowed pensions or gratuities from the Police Superannuation Funds, under rules which were administered by local Governments without reference to the Government of India.

2. The superannuation funds having been abolished, and the invalid pensions and gratuities being now payable from the general revenues, it is necessary to define the mode in which orders shall be passed on claims for such pensions and gratuities under the rules in force on this head for the time being.

3. To prevent error or fraud in computing service, there shall be kept up in each police force, separately for each district, by its District Superintendent of Police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded for each man the date of his enrolment in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and marks of identification at the time of enrolment; his rank, promotion, reduction or other punishment; his absences on leave or without leave; breaks in his service, and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity.

4. The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book, and the punishment register, and every entry in it, shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police, and checked at the periodical inspections by his controlling officer.

5. From this roll all service statements shall be prepared, additional proofs being required and collected, however, in respect of any service under Government before enrolment in the constabulary, which the police officer may be entitled to reckon under any rule or special order of the Government of India.

6. Claims by police officers on Rs. 20 or less pay to pension or gratuity for merely the period of continuous and verified service in the civil constabulary in which they are serving at the time of application may, if admissible under the strict letter of the rules in force, be allowed by the Inspector General of Police. A list of all pensions or gratuities thus sanctioned, with requisite particulars for identifying the men discharged, should be furnished by the Inspector General to the local Accountant General; and the grants should also be reported to the Government of India in the usual quarterly statements of similar grants in other departments which are submitted by the local Governments.

7. When the service for which pension or gratuity is claimed, includes time passed in grades ineligible to pension under the ordinary rules, or when there are breaks in the service, or when the amount claimed as pension or gratuity is larger than the strict letter of the rule permits, the application for pension or gratuity should be referred through the local Government for the orders of the Government of India.

8. Payments of pension and gratuity shall be made by the Treasury Officer of the district in which the payees reside on their identification by the District Superintendent of Police, and special committees shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

9. The preceding rules are applicable to police officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20 a month; but to facilitate generally the disposal of claims to pension, the Inspector General of Police shall keep a record of the service of every officer, including every European officer in the force, and shall verify the record annually in communication with the local Accountant General.

THE PAUCHMARHI PLATEAU AND ITS SUITABILITY AS A STATION FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.

We append a memorandum from the Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, upon the Pachmarhi plateau and its suitability as a station for European troops:—

Copy of a memorandum from Dr. S. C. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, upon the Pachmarhi plateau, dated the 17th March 1871.

PACHMARHI.

Latitude North	22° 27"
Longitude East	78° 27"
Height above sea level	3,500 feet.

The Pachmarhi Hills are a part of the range which forms the northern face of the Satpuras, and which, running nearly due east and west, overlooks the Nurbudda Valley along its whole length. Ranges of equal elevation run in a parallel direction to the south of Pachmarhi, the mountainous tract of country included under the name of "The Satpuras" being here from 80 to 100 miles in breadth from north to south.

2. The distance from Bankheri, the nearest railway station in the Nerbudda Valley, to the village of Singhanama at the foot of the hill, is about 20 miles, and as the soil of the intervening tract of country is hard and rocky, the approach from the plain is made without difficulty. The elevation of the site of the station above the base of the hill is rather more than 2,000 feet; the ascent is made in 13 miles by a road which, without much difficulty, could be made practicable for carts.

3. The area of the plateau is about eight square miles; the contour is irregular, but it may be said to be about four miles in length, from north-east to south-west, by one in breadth. To the west the peaks of Doopghar, Chouradeo, and Mahadeo, rise abruptly to a height of 1,000 feet above the plateau, while to the south and south-east it is bounded by the precipitous scarps that overhang the valley of the Denwa.

4. The surface is undulating with a general incline from west to east. Many of the slopes have been to a great extent cleared of forest and are covered with grass; but the plateau generally is well wooded. Peepal, mohwa, sâl, hurra, and jamun are the most frequent trees, many of them are of large size and massed under the rocks that bound the plateau, or disposed in clumps of varying size over the grassy slopes: they give a park-like aspect to the landscape.

5. The geological formation consists of Mahadeo sandstone, a coarse porous grit with hard iron earth partings. The soil, where the rock is covered, is a reddish brown loam containing a large admixture of sand; it is nowhere of any great depth and in many parts beds of gravel lie between it and the rock. In respect of dryness and cleanliness, the soil and substrata are all that could be wished for sites of dwellings, and when roads and walks have been made it will be possible to take out-door exercise after the heaviest rain. The drainage of the plateau is effected by the channel of a stream which commences towards the west, and, winding through the whole length of the plateau in a very tortuous course, at length finds its way through clefts in the rock to the edge of the eastern scarp over which it falls by an abrupt plunge of several hundred feet into the valley of the Denwa. The slope of the ground from all sides towards this stream is considerable, and as its channel is in many places cut deeply in the rock, and is everywhere much below the general level of the plateau, the natural drainage is good. Around the source of the stream and elsewhere spaces of limited extent remain swampy after the rains, but the defective drainage of these spots can be easily remedied.

6. No measurements of the depth of the sub-soil water from the surface of the ground at different seasons of the year have been made; for the greater part of the year it is probably not much above the level of the stream, but the level to which it rises during the rains and the rapidity with which it falls after they have ceased, can only be ascertained by actual observation. The stream is supplied from springs at its source and is augmented to a considerable extent by sub-soil drainage as it winds through the plateau. The supply is perennial. It becomes small as the hot weather advances; but there will probably be no difficulty in obtaining a good supply of water at all seasons of the year from wells sunk at a little distance from the stream. The water is soft and clean, and pleasant to the taste.

Observations of the temperature have been recorded from March to November 1869, and from May to December 1870, and the following table gives the results in the different seasons of 1870, compared with other stations in the province at various elevations above the sea level—

	Stations. Pachmarhi.	Seoni.	Sagar.	Jabalpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nagpur.
Height above sea level	3,500	2,070	1,800	1,305	1,070	1,014
May.						
Mean of all the highest	100·	103·	105·4	107·6	111·	110·
Mean of all the lowest	73·	83·	76·3	69·2	81·	82·
Mean monthly temperature	86·5	93·	91·	89·7	96·5	96·
July.						
Mean of all the highest	76·	83·	85·5	87·2	85·	86·5
Mean of all the lowest	59·	74·	73·3	74·1	74·	74·1
Mean monthly temperature	68·2	78·	79·3	80·6	80·	80·1
September.						
Mean of all the highest	78·	86·	86·2	86·8	84·6	88·6
Mean of all the lowest	66·	66·	71·5	7·2	74·9	73·4
Mean monthly temperature	72·6	78	78·8	80·	80·6	80·8
October.						
Mean of all the highest	79·	86·	88·	87·6	93·	88·8
Mean of all the lowest	61·	68·	67·	67·8	72·	69·5
Mean monthly temperature	70·	76·	77·9	78·	82·6	79·
December.						
Mean of all the highest	70·	79·	77·6	78·3	82·	80·8
Mean of all the lowest	46·	49·	51·7	46·3	51·	51·7
Mean monthly temperature	58·5	63·	66·1	62·3	66·3	66·3

7. The thermometers were exposed under the eaves of a bungalow facing north north-west; they were not sufficiently protected from radiation, consequently the maximum day temperatures recorded are rather too high; but it will be observed that the mean temperatures compare very favourably with all the other stations. It is said that in the hottest weather the temperature is not uncomfortable for more than two or three hours in the day, and that at night in the open air or in a verandah a blanket is always necessary to comfort.

8. In the hot weather the atmosphere becomes very dry as is the case everywhere else in these provinces; but in the rains mists at times hang over the hill for days together, and the atmosphere is then rather chilly. It is during the rains and the months of September and October that the difference of the temperature at Pachmarhi and at lower elevation is most marked. The rain-fall, however, is not above the average of the stations in the plains and is much below that of Jabalpur and other places, as will be seen by the following table—

	Rain-Fall in Inches. Pachmarhi.	Jabalpur.	Sagar.
June	9·85	14·16	7·81
July	15·19	27·39	19·22
August	7·81	18·75	12·30
September	12·45	12·63	7·97
October	·28	2·27	3·65
	45·58	75·20	50·95

9. During the winter months the climate is very pleasant, frosts are not unfrequent, but the temperature of the air seldom falls very low. It will be observed, in the above table, that in December the mean temperature is little below that of Seoni and Jabalpur.

10. The Pachmarhi plateau formerly had the reputation of being malarious. The valleys of Sonbadra and Denwa, which encircle the hill and which are clothed with dense forest, are undoubtedly unhealthy from the setting in of the rains till December or January; but the rise of the hill from these valleys is very abrupt; in fact, on the south and east the sides are precipitous scarps, 1,800 or 2,000 feet in height, it is therefore not probable that any malaria rises from them to this height, and it may be presumed that whatever malaria there may be on the plateau is developed there. When I visited it two years ago, I made enquiries on the subject from the inhabitants of the village, and I ascertained that although ague does not prevail to any great extent, it does occur in the autumn months. The people, however, consider the ague to be produced by the use of the water of the Banganga (the stream that winds through the plateau), and they say that if well water is used it will not occur.

11. Experience of the climate by others than the native inhabitants has been limited, but so far as it goes, it is in its favour. Mr. Davidson, an overseer of the Forest Department, lived there for 20 consecutive months, from March 1868 to November 1869, and continued in good health throughout the time, although he had suffered much from ague before he went there. Captain Hallett also, who has resided in charge of the place since April, is now in better health than when he went there. A gang of from 70 to 100 prisoners has been employed on the hill since April, and the return of sickness and mortality among them is, on the whole, favourable. They did not remain free from intermittent fever, but it was generally of a mild type. One death from remittent fever occurred, but the attack is said to have been brought on by unusual exposure. The greatest number of cases of ague were admitted in May and in November. Admissions from bowel complaints were remarkably few, and the cold damp of the rain did not give rise to any prevalence of chest affections.

12. It may be said then that the local conditions are such as are commonly supposed to be favourable to health. The climate at all seasons of the year is moderate, the rain-fall is not excessive, the soil is not retentive of moisture, the substratum is porous, and the sub-soil water is probably not retained near the surface for any long period after the rains have ceased. A sufficient supply of water may be obtained from wells, and with proper precautions it may be preserved pure and wholesome. There is ample space for out-door amusements, and occupation might be found in gardening and agriculture. The scenery is more attractive than that of many other hill stations, and there are many places of interest in the neighbourhood. Altogether, I think, probability is in favor of the place proving healthy and suitable for a permanent station for European troops or as a place of resort during the hot weather and rains.

13. The site selected by Colonel Baigrie for the soldiers' barracks is, I think, the best on the plateau. It lies high on a ridge running north and south, permitting the barracks to be built facing west with a point to the north, which is the direction of the prevailing wind in the hot weather; the drainage is good on both sides, the fall to the east or in rear of the barracks, where all out-offices will be placed, being very abrupt. The barracks are to be constructed on the same plan as those that have been built at Ranekhet, and they are in every way suitable to the place and climate.

14. The site selected for the bazaar is conveniently near the barracks, but in a great measure out of sight and on a separate slope, the drainage of which falls into the stream lower down.

15. The civil station lies to the west of the military station nearer the source of the stream. There is some extent of ground in this part of the plateau, which is rather swampy in the rains; but this has already been to a great extent removed, and will in time be thoroughly drained. At the bottom of the slope from the ridge which is occupied by the civil station, a tank or lake of considerable extent is being constructed by throwing a bund across the stream and excavating behind it. This lake will add much to the beauty of the place, and will also be of great use in increasing the quantity of water in the stream during the hot weather. As a rule, it is not advisable to place obstruction in the main drainage channel of an inhabited locality; but, in this instance, I do not think harm will result. The site of the military station will not be in any way affected by the tank, and as the civil station is well raised and the incline from it to the stream is rapid, the level of the sub-soil water over the site will be but little affected; but on this point it is desirable that observations should be made. The lake will be kept full during the hot weather, the levels have been accurately taken and the bottom excavated, so that the depth of water at the head of the lake shall never be less than two feet. In the rains the sluices will be opened and the bottom scoured with the first flood. The tank, however, must be filled before the rains cease, so that the flow of the stream below the bund may not be stopped for any length of time.

16. It is of the greatest importance that the water of the lake and of the whole stream, from its source until it has passed beyond the cantonment, should be kept free from pollution. It must be borne in mind that this stream is the source from which the water supply of the whole plateau is derived; for water cannot be obtained from wells unless they are sunk within 150 or 200 paces of the stream, and they are probably supplied solely by percolation from it. Every effort must, therefore, be made to keep the catchment basin of the stream free from pollution. Unfortunately the native village on the plateau lies on the slope near the source. It may not be advisable to move this village at once, but it should not be allowed to increase. Latrines should be made on the other

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side of the ridge, and people might be induced to move their cattle sheds to the same quarter. And as regards the civil station also, in future the erection of buildings, especially all stables and out-offices, should be permitted only on the northern slope from the water shed; the drainage from this slope ultimately finds its way into the main stream, but at some distance below. In the cantonment, as has been before stated, the lie of the ground permits of all out-offices being placed on a slope, the drainage of which is altogether distinct. Watering cattle, washing clothes, or bathing should not be allowed in any part of the stream above the Cantonment Bazaar. Even with the utmost care on these points it is scarcely possible to preserve the water of a stream flowing through an inhabited area, sufficiently pure for drinking, and sufficient wells must be sunk to afford a plentiful supply of well water for all classes of the inhabitants.

17. As regards the sites for the wells, the depth of the sub-soil water from the surface increases with the distance from the main stream, and it is probable that water would not be found at a greater distance than 150 yards. The wells, however, should not, I think, be less than 50 yards distant from the stream; at this distance the water would probably be never less than 12 or 15 feet from the surface of the ground even in the rains. A space of 25 yards round each well should be fenced.

18. The plateau is sufficiently cleared of forest; any further clearing would mar the beauty of the place and cause a diminution of the water-supply which is already far from being abundant in the hot weather. All the forest trees that remain should be carefully preserved. The areas that have been clear should be brought under cultivation as quickly as possible. Potatoes will prove a profitable crop where there is sufficient moisture, and where manure can be used with safety as regards the water-supply; for a change of crop some cereal will be necessary, the soil is too light for wheat; but Dr. Cullen states that some buck wheat that he brought from France yielded a fair crop in 1869, and oats perhaps might grow if sown in the rains, but probably the millets, kodo, and kutki, so much used by the native inhabitants will prove the most useful and profitable crops. Sown with the first rains, they grow rapidly and would check excessive scouring of the light sandy soil, and ripening in October, they can be removed to make way for garden cultivation in the cold weather.

19. The slopes in which wells are sunk should, I think, be kept covered with grass, the excessive growth being kept down by mowing rather than grazing. Before the rains these slopes should be cleared as much as possible of the dry grass and leaves, and all kinds of dead or decaying vegetation, and no cattle should be allowed on them between the 1st of May and the 1st of September.

20. Burning is the most effectual method of getting rid of the dry grass, and if this is done in January or February, the new grass quickly springs up and the slopes become beautifully green, but the trees are injured by the process, and on this account it ought not to be allowed; probably mowing the grass when it is ripe in October and November will be equally effectual.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

The practice of notifying in General Orders the station at which an unemployed general officer, or an officer in receipt of Colonel's allowance, is permitted to reside, and the Pay Office at which he will draw his pay, will be discontinued, and hereafter the notification in General Order of the return of any such officer to India will be sufficient authority for the issue of his pay in this country from any military Pay Office on his producing his last pay certificate.

An officer, who has drawn his pay in any pay circle, desiring to change his place of residence beyond the limits of such circle, must apply to the pay-master for a last pay certificate, notifying at the same time the pay circle to which he desires to be transferred. The pay-master, when issuing the last pay certificate, will communicate the transfer to the pay-master of the circle to which the officer is proceeding, and from whom he will obtain his next pay on production of the last pay certificate. Each officer is required to report, on the 1st January, his place of residence, and to notify at once each change as it occurs to the Adjutant General.

A general officer, wishing to reside in another Presidency, should apply to the Controller of Military Accounts of his own Presidency, in order to the issue of instructions regarding the adjustment of his pay and alowances, while he may continue to reside out of the Presidency to which he belongs.

THE WEIGHT OF MOUNTED TROOPS.

We English are fond of proclaiming our own stupidity, especially in military matters, and the equipment of our cavalry is often referred to as evidence of the unpractical character of our nation. We want cavalry to move quickly and make long marches, and it is said we render both these objects unattainable by putting heavy men on the horses, and loading them into the bargain with a needless weight of gear. It is satisfactory therefore to find that we at least sin in this respect in good company. Captain Talbot, of the 1st Life Guards, has lately published a speech made by him in March last in Parliament, in defence of the household cavalry, from which it appears that whatever may be our eccentricities in this line, the Prussians go still further. Whereas the English Hussars rides less than nineteen stone, the Prussian Hussar rides nineteen and a half stone. The "ubiquitous Uhlan" weighs actually sixteen pounds more than the English heavy Dragoon; while the Cuirassiers, who have gone through this campaign so successfully, weigh twenty-two stone nine pounds, or ten pounds more than our household cavalry, who are generally regarded as being kept up purely for show, and utterly over-weighted for any practical work. It of course by no means follows that even the Prussians have not their prejudices, and that their cavalry would not have been still more useful for what was certainly the main part of their work—reconnoitering and outpost duty—if lighter, but at any rate they are supposed to know something about the practical business of war.—*Pioneer*.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Friday, the 19th May. Present—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., presiding; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; the Hon'ble John Strachey; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.; the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND ACTS (DEHRA DUN) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell introduced the bill to bring the Dehra Dun within the operation of the General Regulations and Acts, and moved that it be referred to a Seclect Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. He said that the tract of country called the Dehra Dun originally formed part of the territory ceded by the Nepalese to the British Government in 1815. By Regulation IV. of 1817 this tract was annexed to the district of Saharunpur, and thereupon became subject to the General Regulations in force in that district. It was subsequently, by Regulation XXI. of 1825, detached from Saharunpur and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Non Regulation Province of Kumaon. That enactment also expressly provided that the regulations should cease to be in force in the Dun upon its incorporation with Kumaon. By Regulation V. of 1829 the Dun was separated from Kumaon, and it would appear to have been assumed that the effect of such separation was to relegate that tract to its former status, previous to the passing of Regulation XXI. of 1825, by which it was detached from Saharunpur. However that might be, for about forty years the administration of justice had been carried on in the Dehra Dun on the supposition that the General Regulations and Acts were legally applicable to that tract. The ruling of the High Court at Allahabad in the case of Dick v. Heseltine, in effect declared the whole of this procedure to have been illegal, inasmuch as Regulation V. of 1829, which contained no provision in regard to the law in force in the Dehra Dun, could not be held to authorise the revival of the operation of the regulation which had been expressly made to cease within that tract by Regulation XXI. of 1825.

This decision of the High Court necessitated recourse to legislation; and it was originally proposed to effect the formal extension of the Regulations and Acts to the Dehra Dun by the bill to "declare and consolidate the law relating to the local extent of the General Regulations and Acts," which was introduced into this Council in February of last year. From various causes there had been considerable difficulty and consequent delay, and still further delay was anticipated in the adjustment of the details of that measure. Meanwhile, the existing difficulty as regards the law in force in the Dehra Dun demanded early remedial action. This bill was brought forward, therefore, as an *ad interim* measure for curing the invalidity of the proceedings of the local courts and officers exercising jurisdiction within the Dehra Dun, by giving legal confirmation to the application of the General Regulations and Acts to that tract retrospectively.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the bill to bring the Dehra Dun within the operation of the General Regulations and Acts:—The Hon'ble Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 26th May.

LORD NAPIER ON ART.

(*Madras Mail*, May 22.)

About eighteen months ago His Excellency the Governor delivered a lecture at the Evangelistic Hall on architecture in India. Last night he favoured a large audience at the same place with his views on painting; and remarked incidentally that he hoped to have an opportunity of giving a similar essay on sculpture in this country. His Lordship has a particularly graceful style, and a love for the fine arts that is genuine, if not altogether practical. He has been afforded the opportunity of seeing much of continental artists, galleries, and studios; and he is imbued with a laudable desire to communicate some of his experiences for the benefit of the public of India. We are not ourselves so sanguine as to suppose that three lectures of an hour's duration, delivered in his private capacity by the æsthetic ruler of the least important of the presidencies, will do much towards arousing the wealthier natives to take action on the lessons that they are so pleasantly taught; but it is gratifying to see a Governor descending for the nonce from his official pedestal, and communing with the lovers of art in this and other lands. Like other of his literary performances there is about his Lordship's lectures a considerable element of unreality, of fascinating fiction; and without knowing whether or no he is an amateur painter, we should incline to the opinion that his is a sympathy with art, that has its origin in a well-cultured mind, nourished by favourable opportunity, rather than a sympathy resulting from the following, at ever so great a distance, in the footsteps of those whose services to humanity he has so warmly recognised. To one who is a draughtsman or painter by intuition, the subject of painting has immense fascination; but such an one will rarely platitudinise. His sympathy has not been planted, though it may have been developed by opportunity and culture, for it is an innate inspiration which no man can either give or take away. Lord Napier's discourses on art are modelled more after the theoretical school of Ruskin, than of the practical school of Reynolds, Wilkie, and Haydon; and the fervour they express has a high pressure air about it that detracts from their value as contributions to the art literature of the East.

Of painting in India it is almost as difficult to write as of snakes in Norway: and so barren is this country of the art that we are disposed to doubt the existence of the genius that Lord Napier thinks the Government should educe by liberal patronage. Now, genius in painting is too imperious to wait for the patronage of the State; it may without that patronage sicken, but it cannot die any more than can the fires of Vesuvius, and even under the most repressing influences it will spasmodically remind the world of its existence. The Government have it in their power to fan the flame of genius to a warm heat, but it needed not this encouragement for the genius of Cimabue and Giotto, to illumine the world. True genius has about it that force of character which Martin Luther showed when warned that he would be murdered if he went to the Diet at Worms:—"If every tile on the house-tops of Worms was a devil," said he, "I'd go." Genius cannot be suffocated; it may become debased by religious persecution; it may be degraded by political oppression; but it is an imperishable "gift of Heaven! light divine." We ask, then, for evidences of the existence of an indigenous genius for painting in India; or the foundation on which the Government can build. Lord Napier points us to the Summer Palace at Seringapatam, on whose walls, some eighty years ago, native artists depicted in a most comical manner the sanguinary conflicts between the troops of the Mysore usurpers and those of John Company. He also refers to some frescoes at Hallabeed, Madura and elsewhere. But can it be said that two or three artistic efforts on an ambitious scale, and a few portraits of Rajahs, suffice to show the existence of a latent talent for painting? In architecture the genius of the Hindu and Mohamedan is illustrated in every large and many a small town in India: and in sculpture also our fellow-subjects attained extraordinary skill centuries ago, which they have not lost. The presence of an unsympathetic foreign race, the diffusion of enlightenment, and therewith of unbelief in the old forms of religion, are chiefly chargeable now-a-days with the infrequent exhibition in new works of the eminent ability of the Indian architect and sculptor. But the genius is there still, and needs little to arouse it from its present slumbers. But of capacity for the sister art, painting, we see no proofs worthy of the name, while in China and Japan every tea shop and temple is more or less illustrated with dramatic, historical, poetical, and grotesque frescoes in which an unconscious innocence of perspective that is ludicrous, is combined with an exquisite finish in detail that is enviable.

But Lord Napier would be glad to see the Government devoting public money to sending promising pupils of local schools of art to Europe to pass through a course of art study in London, Paris, and Rome. He considers that the present schools of art need the expenditure of larger sums of money upon them than is now granted, as he justly holds that no very great results can be expected from these institutions until the superintendents are allowed the services of qualified European masters. So before the scholarships to Europe are sanctioned it would be well to have these schools of art placed on a sounder footing; and directed upon some definite plan. The State can do much if the soil is inherently fertile; but its attention should be directed to the useful before the æsthetic. But painting will never flourish as an art in India until it becomes popular with the wealthier members of the native community. Had the Pope and Princes of Italy been the only friends of painting, art would have never thriven there as it has done; but the Pope and Princes gave an example which individuals of less rank and wealth soon followed. The Government of India might probably here and there find a promising student to whom an art scholarship might very fitly be given. They might send him to Europe and afford him an admirable opportunity of becoming an artist in spirit and in execution. He would then return to India; but as what? Not as an Oriental artist, but as a respectable graduate in the school of Western art. He might bring back with him a soul brimful of artistic aspirations; an eye and hand rejoicing in their strength. But in all probability he would find no sympathy among his own people. Should a wealthy native desire his portrait to be painted in the European fashion, he would most likely give the commission to a European in preference to his countryman, in the hope of getting more value for his money; and should that countryman be thus compelled to devote himself to depicting Indian landscape, where will he find a customer? The Anglo-Indian who has a love for art, will usually gratify it by water-colour sketches, chromolithographs, steel engravings, or photographs, showing the sunny or clouded sky, the summer dawn or sunset, the lichens and mosses, trees and flowers, hills and dales, lakes and rivers, peasantry and citizens of that land beyond the sea which he ever regards as home: and he will rarely care to invest his money in the collection or pictures of Indian scenery, life and manners, no matter how true to nature, since that nature has not great hold upon his affections. And we fear the day is far distant when Rajah, zemindar, and Chetty will be prompted by a love of art for itself to encourage art efforts in their countrymen. Where there is an indigenous genius for painting, there should be a disposition on the part of wealthy men to acquire art treasures; and where we find no indigenous painters, we cannot be surprised to find no market for paintings.

The Government of India, were they to act upon Lord Napier's suggestions, would possibly force into some prominence a few clever Hindu copyists; but the hot-house treatment would have to be kept up, and the great mass of the people would remain as inartistic as ever. Lord Napier justified his view of the duty of Government in this matter by enumerating the rather trite claims of the painter in Europe, for Ruskin has set the fashion of attributing to the brush of the artist a mighty catalogue of ameliorations in life. We confess to being rather sceptical on this point though it has been our good fortune to see a great number of masterpieces: as it seems to us that whatever may have been the case in times when people did not read, or could not obtain access to books, the influence of literature on mankind is infinitely more powerful for good, or for evil, in our own day, than can be the influence of painting. In one's infancy pictures have an attraction and value that they rarely possess in after-life when the mind can range at will over all subjects that interest humanity: and a similar remark is fairly applicable to what we call the infancy and the mature life of the world in which we live. Supposing the human race were deprived of the art of painting, how small would be the resulting disadvantage to the race, as compared with the disaster that would ensue upon the deprival of the art of reading. The grand function of painting as a popular educator to otherwise untutored minds, has to a very great extent passed away. The value, then, to an intellectual race like the educated Hindu of the present day of paintings of local origin, treating of subjects of local interest, would, we conceive, be imperceptible. As a handicraftsman the painter is deservedly held in honour by those who obtain a reflected splendour from the mere possession of his works of art; but, as an agent in the moral improvement of mankind he has been relegated to dignified insignificance in the opinion of the majority of his admirers. Instead then of devoting public money to the production of a few Oriental disciples of occidental painting; instead of seeking to cultivate a plant on an uncongenial soil; and to supply a want which natives themselves do not feel; the Government of India would, we think, be wiser, in making skilled mechanics, builders, carpenters, and potters, of those native artisans whose services are required by the Department of Public Works, by the railway companies, and by the community at large. A railway company does more good by teaching a native to drive, and if necessary take to pieces, and set up a locomotive engine, than the Government could boast of were they to make twenty Hindu portrait and landscape-painters, who at most might only produce works that second-rate European artists would not be proud of. Let the Government busy itself in tending the wide field of local artistic genius that already exists, without troubling itself to foster a branch of art for which there is no taste. Lord Napier's views on the subject are very pretty, and they are expressed in word-painting that is very pleasing; but like the exquisitely tinted gelatine wrappers of crackers for the dinner table, they don't wash.

THE 45TH SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

The amateurs of H.M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters gave one of their popular entertainments on the night of Saturday last before a large audience. The entertainment consisted of reading and music. Quarter-master Higgins read a humourous extract from "Charles O'Malley," and delivered the piece in a manner which showed that he is a reader of a high order. Lieut.-Colonel Napier Campbell read an amusing extract from "Pickwick," and though the portion he selected was rather a long one, he was listened to with the utmost attention, as he read in such a fine style, and his reading, which was thoroughly appreciated, was loudly applauded. The audience were treated to some excellent singing on the occasion. The band, under the direction of Band master Brown, rendered with good effect the glee "Soldier's Love," and the chorus "Men of Harlech." Mrs. Morrison sang the song "Maggie's Secret" with great taste and expression, and when encored readily responded, by kindly obliging the audience with another song which she gave in an equally successful manner. Some of the amateurs represented the "German Students," and went through their antics in a very amusing and clever manner. Mrs. Captain Hooke kindly assisted the amateurs by playing the accompaniments on the piano, and her kindness was gratefully acknowledged by the audience.—*Madras Times*, May 22.

KHIVA.

The Khiva campaign for which the telegram informs us Russia is vigorously preparing is, we consider undertaken as an outlet for some of that superabundant ardour which the military preparations in Russia, together with the exciting events in Western Europe, must have engendered. So long ago as the 1st of April, it was rumoured in England that Russia was meditating an armed expedition eastward, and a fortnight later Mr. Eastwick asked in the House, whether the Government had received any information as to the movement of "the Russian troops destined to act against Khiva." Mr. Grant Duff ingenuously replied that he had read in the *Odessa Messenger* of the 25th of March that "five detachments of Russian troops were in all probability about to enter the steppes of Orenburg and make a reconnaissance as far as the Sea of Aral." According to recent telegrams the "reconnaissance" is on a largish scale, and Khiva, we know, is beyond the "Sea of Aral."—*Pioneer*.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT AND THE FURLOUGH RULES.

The first fruits of the secession of the Public Works Department from the proposed scheme for a general memorial by the whole Uncovenanted Civil Service in India are before us in the form of a memorial from the officers of the superior grades of the Telegraph Department, who, "having long been anticipating a revision of the Leave and Pension Rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, are constrained to solicit" that the subject may have the early and favourable consideration of the Secretary of State. The memorialists represent that their ranks have, for the last fourteen years, been recruited principally in England, and that for the last four years all the appointments have been made there, nominations having by preference been given to the relatives of Indian officers of the military and civil services. On these grounds they think it may be assumed that they have the same "home-ties" as their relatives in the military and covenanted civil services, that they are "equally subject to climatic influence," and consequently require to visit Europe as frequently, and that, "as an essentially European body of officers, the rules for leave and pension now in force (and which were framed to meet the wants of a subordinate service composed principally of natives) are not fairly applicable to them." In addition to this, they put forward the special plea that their duties "involve *as a rule* an excessive amount of exposure or of arduous office duty day and night, such as officers of the military and covenanted civil services are *seldom or never* subjected to;" and they further represent as a peculiarity of their services that its efficiency depends to a great extent upon their being allowed every facility for keeping their knowledge of the scientific details of their profession up to the constantly progressing European standard. They conclude their "showing" by instancing the fact of several officers of the department having, during the past few years, been deputed to England *on duty* for the purpose of studying the most recent improvements in electrical and telegraphic science, "as evidence both of the recognized expediency of encouraging them to avail themselves of such means of improving their knowledge, and of the implied admission of the fact that the present furlough rules are not sufficiently liberal."—*Englishman*, May 24.

FUEL FOR RAILWAYS.

The *Indian Daily News* very properly calls attention to the importance of improving the profits of the guaranteed railways by cheapening the cost of fuel, and making every effort to open out new collieries. Our contemporary hardly overstates the case in saying that "there can be no doubt that the principal item in working expenses is the cost of fuel," as on the East Indian and Baroda Railways this charge forms about one-ninth, and on the Madras and G.I.P. Railways about one-sixth, of the whole working expenses, while on the Jubbulpore line the cost of fuel accounts for nearly one-third of the whole expenses. We understand, however, that some experiments have lately been made with Nerbudda coal in engines running from this station to Cawnpore, and the results have proved so satisfactory that the E. I. R. Company have ordered 500 tons more of this coal for further and more extended trial. If these experiments confirm the opinion already formed, there can be no doubt that Nerbudda coal will be largely used on the Jubbulpore line and on the Oudh and Rohilcund and Delhi Railways, on which Bengal coal cannot yet compete in point of price with the local supply of wood. The sooner the Nerbudda Coal Company enlarge their workings and get the branch line to their collieries finished, the better it will be for the railway budget.—*Pioneer*.

THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

The following regarding the Indian Artillery has reached the *Pioneer* by the last mail "from a generally well-informed source":—

"The field officers to be employed with the reserve forces have been selected with a view to their special fitness and are all from the old list. The field officers of the reduced Indian brigades could not be employed, being actually in India.

"The committee (Captain Vivian's) was assembled to devise some means of removing the *block* in the old list, and had no instructions to go into the question of promotion in the three separate Indian lists, the terms and conditions of retirement of officers on those lists being governed by the Government of India.

"The stoppage of promotion caused by the reduction of E Brigade R. H. A. and 25th Brigade R. A. will not be wholly borne by the Bombay and Bengal lists, the old list having already absorbed three lieutenant-colonels, eight captains, and five second captains.

"The promotion in the old list consequent on the above will be Colonel Ady, now eighth for promotion to major-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, now eighth for promotion to regimental colonel; Captain Bolton, now eighteenth for promotion to lieutenant-colonel; second Captain Knox, now twenty-eighth for promotion to captain; Lieut. Noyes, now twenty-eighth for promotion to second captain.

"The *block* will be still further reduced by the late grant of £5,000 for this purpose.

"There is no intention to aid the old Indian lists in improving their promotion. Thus they are utterly ruined unless the Indian Government come to their rescue.

"No time this mail to draw comparisons, but we in England are savage at the supersession which this promotion in the old list must subject the Indian lists to. Will send comparative statement as soon as all these promotions are gazetted."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE ARAB HORSE.

(*Bell's Life.*)

Sir,—Circumstances beyond the compass of my control have interfered with the continuance of the contributions I had the honour to have published in your esteemed columns under the title of "Our Remounts and General Horses." As the able and interesting letter of "Late an English Uhlan" in a recent impression upon the subject of "The Arab as a Sire" has brought me back with resuscitated interest to the consideration of the present and future of "Our Remounts and General Horses," I crave from your editorial authority space for issue, through your important medium, of the last chapter of a series I had sketched, which had led me up in the concluding lines of my theme to a positive endorsement of those views urged by "Late an English Uhlan" with such evident good faith, zeal and gentlemanly bearing throughout a long and occasionally irritating controversy as to the paramount advantage of a return to that pure fount from which incontestably the vaunted excellences of our horses have been mainly and materially derived. Of this I believe there is no denial. Any sceptic has only to turn to the chapters appearing from some wonderfully painstaking and able pen in your paper, recently and at present, which treat of the history of the English race horse, to be confirmed in the fact of Oriental (chiefly Arab) blood giving to us the noble type of horses of which we are so justly proud.

The well-known fact that "Our Remounts and General Horses" are largely impregnated with *Stud Book* blood, traceable to Oriental sources, may be seen independent of those authenticated records to be found in the annals of Weatherby. Colour is a most notable proof, as we find it in our horses and in the Arabs greatly identical. Real changes of colour naturalists of high authority hold can only be ascribed to internnion with different races. That the Arab is the most artificial, the first of high bred horses, and the parent of the noblest breeds in every part of the world, a race of great intermixture, but for ages in the care of attentive and skilful breeders, and under the influence of circumstances favourable to the attainment of the highest perfection, is beyond the reach of contradiction. The Arabian colours are:—*adiom* brown bay, *ahmar* clear bay, *ashckwar* sorrel, *abiad* white, *azrek* pure grey, *raktha* mottled grey, *akdar* blue grey, *udhem* black-brown, *ulmar muruk* dark or black chesnut, and Mohammed himself mentions *aswad* or black, which, however, is not recognised, nor *ashehad*, light chesnut, as real Arabian colours. My authorities show with ample lucidity that the whole of the true Arabian race of horses is referable—through the more remote parent stock derived from Egypt, Persia, Armenia—to the bay and grey races of the primitive horse of Upper Asia. It may be contended that through the cavalry invaders that aided the Norman conqueror in his overthrow of Saxon Harold and his realm, that stallions being the war horses of the period, the advent of those martial barons and their followers, and their subsequent residence in the land, must have signally stamped our then existing breed of horses with characteristics derived from those newly imported animals brought by soldierly adventurers from every country in Western Europe. Granting this, further research will show how largely Africa (through Spain) contributed to English *equine* blood, and that through all the west of Europe the barons and their followers of the Norman Conquest brought with them a formidable force of cavalry, and they were sensible that superiority in this branch of their armament had gained them their great victory. It was then the effect of the Spanish breeds extended to England, and Spain overrun by the conquering horsemen of the Crescent, had largely benefited from the intermixture of their own breeds with the chargers of the Ishmaelite invaders—the true desert-born Arab horses. William the Conqueror rode in the battle of Hastings a charger "of the race of Spain" and of the installed nobles Roger de Montgomerie—Earl of Shrewsbury—established the Spanish breed upon his newly-acquired estates at Powisland. The first recorded introduction of the Arab Horse to England was in the year 1121, during the reign of Henry I.; and, in or about the same time, Alexander I., King of Scotland, presented another to the Church of St. Andrew's; but the story probably is that both those imports were barbs from Morocco, acquired through the Jew dealers at the time. The recent writings in your columns have instructed your readers as to all subsequent important introductions of sires from the East, to which our horses are indebted for any "cross." Thus, is it not clear that, as the Arabs by culture, climatic influence, and other accidental and concurrent causes, have manufactured from a borrowed parentage their truly great stock, so have we in turn, in a different but similar way, produced in the west a great and noble artificial type, only to be equalled in many of its best attributes by our progenitors in the East?

Here we have succeeded in producing up to the highest standard of our hopes those attributes of size, power, stamina, and fleetness that combined makes the race horse of the highest type—the goal of the English breeder. There the reivers and robbers of the desert rejoice in the possession of all that contributes to their views of super-excellence; power in convenient compass, fidelity, faithfulness unto death, courage, daring and calm as an outraged lion's, fleetness that dubs their steeds as "drinkers of the wind" (*Shrubat-ur-Reech*), abstemiousness, universal soundness of eyes, legs, wind, and feet. Such is the Arab estimate of high excellence. Their care, stable economy, devotion to their horses as the main stay of their families and themselves, climatic influence, and the long imposed habits of obedience and abstemiousness, with constant companionship, produce results amongst which may be enumerated confidence, intelligence, bravery, that, added to the mere physical attributes for which they are remarkable, renders them the very personification of those highly excellent qualities with which it is evident they have already impregnated every high caste race of the horse in the world, to more or less extent.

What, then, is this fallacious contest between partisans of the English and Arab breeds? Why in support of their favourites should they depart from the one great consideration, viz., *they are both matchless in their places?* The English racing enthusiast may contend and show that in pace and stamina, over every country and in every season, the thorough bred of his native land has held and can still hold its own against any Arabs; and that race horses have in all pitched trials held a proud supremacy, I believe, is admitted. In such victories our horses have proved their aptitude for the ruling passion for which they are now bred, *i.e.*, Turf victory; whilst the Arab through every clime has evinced by competition his greater fitness for his mission—long endurance of hunger and fatigue, condition upon more meagre fare than will support our animals up to the standard of efficiency for their work, constitutional soundness, and never-flagging energy and courage through the protracted hardships of war or necessity, under which all other horses ever known succumb. Surely such glorious attributes are weighty set-offs against the evidences of speed and stamina upon *given occasions*, and for the exercise of which the *competitors are artificially prepared*.

Prejudice has too long excluded from the consideration of our people the claims to renewed recognition of *the true born desert Arab*. The failures brought about by introducing little horses styled Arabs as *sires* has helped much to support the strong prejudice against *once more* going back to that unalloyed source from which we admittedly derived our own high excellence of breed. Those European-bred Arabs and other nondescripts have cast, from their failures as stallions, an unfair imputation upon the mighty, expansive, and improving power of the desert-born blood to stamp progeny with the most important and desirable "points" and attributes in cavalry and general horses.

When I inform you that an old Arabic MS., that claims respect, sets forth 136 breeds of Arabia, three Persian, nine Turkoman, and seven Koordish, it may be inferred that, even were the country open to the operations of horse-buyers for exportation, considerable difficulty would remain in purchasing desirable entire horses; for, although there are breeds with pedigrees perfectly well authenticated ascending through numerous generations of the bluest *Tangis Azul*, even to a period of *four hundred years*, in a majority of cases the Arab manufactures pedigrees in the towns for the Nazareen speculators. But that they carefully record their breeding operations from remote time may be inferred from the instance of Arabic MSS. tracing back the ancestry of the *Tafened* race to horses presented by the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon.

The greatest jealousy as to their best strains exists amongst the sheiks and other holders of them, and nothing is left undone to deceive the foreigner and keep the pure bred horses in the country. Is it then to be wondered at that "the Arab as a Sire" finds no favour in this country, seeing that he has been misrepresented, and his place too generally usurped of late years by mongrels?

It is generally known that our horses are much troubled with "roaring" and contracted feet, and that of all objectionable inflictions these are the two most prevalent amongst "Our Remounts and General Horses." Considering that in both those things the Arab is remarkable as being never affected in his wind, and celebrated for his magnificent feet, if any faith can be put in the physiological axiom that "like begets like," would not the prevalence of two salient evils such as these, and probability of eradicating them, induce any common sense nation to make a trial in time?

How are we to remedy a great existing evil? By what means are we to infuse into our middle breed of horses a new vitality and more universal soundness? By employing for the purpose sound stallions, not alone individually so, but proceeding from a long line of sound and pure-blooded progenitors. To the son of Araby's arid land must we again turn for the essential excellences once derived from him. Away to the winds with the puerile and carping theories that seek to cast a shadow of doubt upon the result of crossing high-caste Arab stallions upon our half-bred mares! Of their soundness there can be no question; they would naturally be carefully and judgmatically selected; their temper, docility, hardihood, constitution, enduring powers, easy action, and indomitable pluck have become proverbial all over the world; and their clean sinewy legs, iron feet, and beautiful form—the type of elegance and concentrated power—are known to all. The universally found healthy condition of their vitals constitutes an arrangement that makes "broken wind" in these aristocrats of the desert unknown, and blindness is an absolute novelty in the race. What, then, is objectionable? His size, answers some one unacquainted with the expansive power of the Arab blood when crossed with ours. The Desert Arab blood! ! !—

Yours, &c., NORTH TIPPERARY.

PUBLIC WORKS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.*

(*Engineering*, April 21.)

The joint authors of this book are men who have enjoyed the privilege of holding office in India for many years, of observing the evils and abuses of the department in which they were employed, and of speaking out fearlessly of those evils about which so much is generalised, so little particularised. Major E. Bell's contribution may be briefly dismissed, but that of Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell is worthy of much consideration, just at the present moment, when, to a certain extent, a reform in the Public Works is being organised. In a preface written by Major Bell, we find a somewhat warm panegyric upon his friend and co-author, who was engaged since 1852 in important works connected with the department, and who, we are informed, was at least fully worthy of the confidence and distinction shown him. At all events, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell assumes in his essay a thorough knowledge of the department and its weak places, and he has not hesitated to employ plain language to express his meaning.

He points out that though, since we have placed ourselves firmly on the Government seat of our Indian possessions, continual efforts have been made to construct such works as are necessary for the well-being and the development of the country, the greatest result that has been achieved is the outlay of a vast capital. We have notoriously neglected the most essential requirements of a vast and crowded population, and permitted tens of thousands to die of famine and its attendant diseases, for want of those measures which it was the first duty of the administration to carry out. It is true that large sums of money have been spent upon irrigation schemes, that extensive canals have been formed, and that much has been effected during the past few years. But it is also true that the remnants of hydraulic works which belong to the past history of India, show, that under its native rule, more attention was devoted to the gathering and distribution of water than under its present government. The unfortunate departmental deficiency, which in these particular results are more felt by the native population than by any other class of the Indian community, extends itself, more or less flagrantly, through all branches of the department, and Colonel Tyrrell addresses himself to expose it. He maintains "that the official machinery which regulates public works in India, and indeed every other branch of the Administration, is guided far too much by a "Service" clique at the presidencies to have a true and healthy action within itself," and that it is impossible under existing management to carry out works of construction with economy, or to secure men of sufficient ability for the task. One cause of economy being totally at variance with the existing system, is to be looked for in the wholesale corruption which forms an inherent part of the lower strata of the system. Not, we are assured, can the slightest shadow be cast upon any of the engineer officers, down to the rank of assistant, but this is rather exceptional than otherwise with the lower grades, whilst "the superior officers of the department, from the misdirection and misemployment of their energies, are utterly unable to control malversation or to exact good work." Upon these superior officers are thrown the petty and useless cares and duties imposed upon them by absurd routine, which they are compelled to respect, and in attention to which time is absorbed, which ought to be devoted to their real and important duties. "It is not by any system of complicated accounts that true economy and good work will be insured. The time of an executive engineer should be chiefly given to seeing that the work done is good and correct to measurement, and commensurate with the expenditure. The system of demanding for the masonry of each petty culvert, or for the whitewashing of an outhouse, an exact account of the number of bricks used, and of lime expended, is simply a farce, and in 99 cases out of 100 is 'fudged' or guessed at, even when there is no peculation."

Yet it is upon these vexatious and idle duties that so much of the time of the executive engineer is frittered away, with the result of flooding the centre of the department with reports and statements obstructive to the progress of business, and more or less useless, even if they were reliable.

Passing to the relation of incidents which came beneath his own extended experience, Colonel Tyrrell states that in the year 1865 the accounts of a main road in the Central Provinces were full of inaccuracies, which successfully passed the audit of the Provincial Controller, and would have drifted through all subsequent stages unchallenged, had it not been for his own interference. His measurements showed that over 3,600,000 cubic feet of earthwork, stated to have been completed and paid for upon one fifteen mile length of the road, had never been done at all. Altogether the Government was swindled out of between 50,000*l*. and 60,000*l* upon this work, and Colonel Tyrrell was looked coldly upon for his interference. Not that he would have his readers imagine for a moment that there was any collusion between the dishonest contractors or inspectors and the executive, but he was judged guilty of disrespect to the department in bringing its systematic shortcomings into inconvenient notice. After this event the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces "never ceased to cavil, most inaccurately and unfairly, at the small amount of work performed in my district, and to demand special reports and explanations on the subject. Full explanations and refutations of the strictures originated against me in the very office whose incompetence I had brought to light were submitted by me in vain. The Chief Commissioner would only judge by what he called 'results' and 'proved facts,' amounting to this, that enough 'money was not expended in my district.'" We do not pretend to decide how far this statement, which casts a slur upon the reputation of Sir Richard Temple (who was the Chief Commissioner referred to), has been tinged with prejudice. The statement as it stands appears difficult of belief. Colonel Tyrrell, however, advances it upon his own responsibility as a proof of the abuses which exist in the higher branches of the department, and which tend to foster those frauds upon the Government which recent disclosures have proved to be too common.

Another cause of the notorious shortcomings in the construction of public works in India is that pointed out so often by ourselves, the incompetency of many of the Royal Engineers placed in responsible positions, without reference to their capabilities; and the conservatism which has hitherto exerted all its power to prevent the entry of a non-military class into the department in large numbers.

"Until the regimental spirit of the Royal Engineers—diffused throughout the districts, concentrated into a clique at head-quarters—is thoroughly nullified, there will be no fair field nor fair play for talent and energy."

Throughout the whole system, from the District Executive Engineer to the Secretary of the Public Works Department, there exists a method of mutual support, a desire to conceal the weaknesses of the department, and maintain a fair front to the world at any cost; while, "if any man having the true interests of the department and of Government at heart should try to expose abuses and bring misdemeanour to light—more especially if he be not a Royal Engineer—he is sure to be a marked man from that day, and will lay himself open to all sorts of annoyances, and to the ruin of all his prospects." There can be very little doubt, after this, that Colonel Tyrrell has nothing more to fear or hope from the department. We have not space to follow the author through the many pages he devotes to an exposure of the failings of the Public Works branch of the Indian Government; all that he says has an old familiar air to us, so closely does it correspond with the contents of numerous letters we have received from engineers in India, whose painful experience appeared to coincide with that of Colonel Tyrrell, but who dared not give authoritative utterance to their grievances. We will give one more extract from the book under notice, because it sums up pretty accurately the preceding criticisms.

"As I commenced so I would end, with the declaration that, as a class, no more honest, honourable, and hard-working public servants exist than the superior officers of the Indian Public Works. But with all that to its credit, I do not hesitate to pronounce that the department, as a whole, if examined with an impartial and practical eye, presents a fearful spectacle of corruption and incapacity. And this does not arise from the personal faults or moral deficiencies, or even from the intellectual deficiencies of those in power, either in the Government of India, or at the head of the department itself, but from the prevalent error arising from national self-complacency which pervades more or less every branch of our Indian administration; the notion that among a people in such an inferior stage of civilisation, clever amateurs of the dominant race must be quite competent to perform every public function."

And besides this there exists that spirit of jealousy and prejudice, which has for so long served to discourage real engineering capacity and energy to the benefit of those same "clever amateurs." The spirit of advancement is, however, stronger than any departmental obstructiveness, and no one more freely than Lord Mayo himself recognises the necessity of reform, and the reorganisation of the Public Works Department. When this has been effected, when efficient engineers, be they military or civil, are appointed to offices where their responsibility becomes personal instead of transferable, when a class of young engineers are trained especially for lives of usefulness in India, then indeed there will be but small cause for complaint, and public works will become a source of profit to the country, instead of an intolerable tax. Colonel Tyrrell points out in some detail the required points of reform, such as we have just mentioned. He also alludes disparagingly to the new Indian Training College, urging that it is organised by those who still dominate over the Public Works Department, and that—no good can come out of Nazareth. It is here that strong unmistakable prejudice peers out, which leads us to fear either that he has not fully acquainted himself with the whole scheme of the college, or else that he has some bias towards scandalising the department. The former is, we believe, the case, but for all that, prejudice exists, while the suggestion made also by his co-author, Major Bell, that the college should be established in India, not in England, shows an unfortunate misappreciation of the real intention of the establishment and the aim of its founders.

We are not altogether satisfied with this essay on the Indian Public Service; doubtless all the abuses pointed out, exist, and cry for reform; doubtless Colonel Tyrrell had but one object, and that the highest, in view; but before we arrive at the termination of the book, we are divided in our opinions as to whether it has for its author a determined reformer, regardless of personal consequences, or an officer who has quarrelled with his cloth, yet leans to the creed and traditions in which he has been brought up.

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* Public Works and the Public Service in India. By Major Evans Bell and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Tyrrell. Trübner and Co.; London, 1871.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, captain of H. M. S. Galatea, has become the patron and an honorary member of this new Service club, now numbering nearly 200 members.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cit and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £84,37,750-15- 4
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical refereesare remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, W. McLeavy, Esq.	Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.).
C. J. Collins, Esq.	
R. R. Deans, Esq.	,, Allahabad Bank.
W. Hobson, Esq.	,, Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. Parry, Esq.	Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. Peterson, Esq.	Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. Stowell, Esq.	,, Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. Warner, Esq.	,, Barrister-at-Law.
Shaik Ellahee Bux.	

MEDICAL ADVISER.
WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.

SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITORS.
Messrs LIDBETTER and WILSON, Accountants.

BANKERS.
The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.

SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES ARE—

1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Entire Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery by the Representatives of this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000, OR £100 STERLING, FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.			Military.			During Residence in Europe.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	£	s.	d.
20	29	0	0	32	14	0	1	12	3
30	38	15	0	37	13	0	2	2	1
40	41	9	0	45	4	0	2	16	0
50	54	9	0	57	4	0	3	19	5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.